The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,587 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1886.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 188
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	22nd Jan.
L MIRZAPORE	3857	600	H. Harvey	26th ,,
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th ,,
M SIAM	3911	500		5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,
M AUSTRALIA	3961	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	850	E. M. Edmond	23rd ,,
M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th ,,
L HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th ,,
L SURAT	3112	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
				TUESDAY
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd Jan.
CLYDE	4124	850	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
ANCONA	3126	900	G. G. Murray	5th March.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 18, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 660. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 350, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILA	5,000 850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000 850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. PERSIA	3579	480	R. Hutchison	30th Jan.
s. s. VICTORIA	3412	480	W. Russel	13th Feb.
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	20th ,,
s. s. BELGRAVIA	3000	500	J. C. Boothby	6th Mar.
s. s. ARABIA	3500	480	J. Laird	20th ,,
s. s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	1st April.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3116	480	W. S. Young	10th ,,
s. s. NUBIA	3553	480	T. G. Knox	24th ,,
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	15th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	3000	500	J. C. Boothby	29th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, January 4, 1886. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CAINEVILLE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MUSSOORIE.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 3rd of March, 1886, with a highly efficient Staff of teachers. Some alterations have been made in the terms and course of study.

For prospectuses apply to

MRS. CLARKE,
Head Mistress,
Caineville, Mussoorie.

WANTED, for service under the BROACH DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD—

One Sub-Overseer on	Rs. 70 by 20 Batta.
One do. do.	60 by 20 ,,
One do. do.	45 by 20 ,,

Applicants must have passed the Public Works Department Examination for Sub-Overseers, and must not be over 30 years of age. All appointments will be probationary for one year.

Applications with certificates to be sent to

THE PRESIDENT,
District Local Board, Broach,

before 31st January, 1886.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Collector and President,
District Local Board, Broach.

Broach, 7th January, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 25th January, at 11 a.m., (unless detained by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th January, 1886. Agents.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS.

and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

Mr. John M. Cook, Sole Managing Partner, is now in India, and will be glad to see personally by appointment or give replies to communications which may be addressed to

THOS. COOK & SON } Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 10½ Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the *free* use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite: the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol. They are specially adapted for use in India.

STILL WINES.

		PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH Half Bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIN	A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use	17 0	9 8
GEISENHEIM	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	23 0	11 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Of great fragrance, pure and natural	24 0	
HOCKHEIM	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine	24 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN	Very soft and good bouquet	27 0	14 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour	33 0	17 8
JOHANNISBERG	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and delicious ly soft to the taste	42 0	23 0

SPARKLING WINES.

SUPERIOR HOCK	Delicate flavour and bouquet	35 0	19 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	The very finest wine of its kind	42 0	23 0
FINE MOSELLE	Fine, full flavour	30 0	16 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	Very fragrant	34 0	19 0
FINEST NONPAREIL	Very rich, delicious bouquet	41 0	22 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR

Is the most Effectual Destroyer of RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, ANTS, &c.

DWELLINGS, Warehouses, Godowns, etc., however numerously infected, are cleared in a few nights, without danger to human life or domestic animals.

On Board Ship it is a great success.

In bottles 12as. each; per dozen, Rs. 6.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

CLEAN, AND EASY TO MANIPULATE.

KEMP & Co. beg to call the attention of Amateurs and Experts in the Photographic Art, to their newly received supply of Cameras, Lenses, &c., and solicit an inspection.

Complete sets from Rs. 50 to Rs. 350.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied, and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO WINE CONSUMERS.

FOR all first class qualities of every sort, description, and price apply to the Oldest House in the Trade in India.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, &c.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

GEORGE'S PATENT PORTABLE TUBULAR WIRE FENCE FOR FENCING IN RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGLOWS, PLANTATIONS, &c.,

Combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. A Mile of Strong Fence weighs only 2 to 3 Tons, and costs only from Rs. 650. The Light Weight causes immense saving in transport when the material has to be conveyed over long distances inland. Steel Wire, Strand Wire, or Patent Barb Wire. Field and Wicket Gates, with Improved Tubular Posts.

ILLUSTRATED AND PRICED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

R. J. GEORGE'S & CO., ENGINEERS
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster, London, and Jubbulpore, India.

GYMKHANA CLUBS SUPPLIED.

ATHLETICS, BADMINTON, BICYCLING, BOATING, BOXING CAMPING OUT, CRICKET, CROQUET, DUMB-BELLS, FIVES, FENCING, FOOTBALL GOLF, GYMNASTICS, HOCKEY, INDIAN CLUBS, JUMPING, LACROSSE, LAWN, BOWLS, LAWN-TENNIS, POLO, QUOITS, RACKETS, RINKING, RUNNING, SWIMMING, SINGLE STICK, WALKING.

UNIFORMS, COMPLETE BADGES TO ANY DESIGN IN GOLD, SILVER, PLATED METAL, SILK, WORSTED, &c., &c.

STRIPED FLANNELS, RIBBONS AND SASHES MADE IN EVERY AND ANY COLOR DESIRED.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, PERAMBULATORS, BATH CHAIRS, INVALID CHAIRS, TENTS, LUNCHEON BASKETS, LATHES, FRET SAWS MAGIC LANTERNS, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS

It is impossible to give prices and details of all the above appliances and apparatus, but if the order is left to Goy to do his best, Indian resident's may depend that they will get the most suitable for their purpose at lowest prices. Packing cases are charged cost price, and freight studied to save expense. Orders executed on remittances, or references.

GOY OF LEADENHALL ST., LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1817—BANKERS, BANK OF ENGLAND.

TESTIMONIAL AS TO GOY'S PURCHASE-HIRE-SYSTEM M — R — — d, MADRAS, 7th January, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I cannot tell you how pleased I am with the handsome Bicycle you have sent me, it arrived safely on Monday, 5th inst., by the s. s. Rollo. Please accept my best thanks for all the trouble you have taken in having it built for me. I tried it the first evening it arrived—and could have gone out for some miles enjoying the ride,—it has everything I want, and beautifully finished. I shall do my best in trying to get you some orders from my friends out here. My instalments will follow monthly and you will occasionally hear how the machine is getting on thanking you again, and wishing you all the good wishes of the season. I remain, yours faithfully H. H.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THE COMPANY continue to receive testimony of the extraordinary efficacy of the above powder in the destruction of Fleas and Ticks in Dogs. To use the words of a recent correspondent, "there is nothing like it to keep dogs free from vermin." This gentleman saved two valuable English dogs by the use of the powder.

Tins 12 as, Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA.

A prompt and powerful Tonic, very beneficial in all cases of Muscular Debility, anæmia, &c.

It is exceedingly efficacious in that numerous class of disorders which is characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve-power, which is often induced by over-work, and it is of special benefit to patients recovering from fever.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

Prepared by
KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS,
SUCCESSORS TO CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

Entirely under new management and experienced hands.

☞ 12½ Per Cent Discount for Cash only.

American Painters, with Eighty-Three examples of their work Engraved on Wood; by G. W. Sheldon	13 4
British Painters of the 18th and 19th Centuries with Eighty Examples of their work Engraved on Wood	13 4
Christopher Columbus and the discovery of the New World; by Leopold Flameny	26 4
Eighteenth Century Its Institutions, Customs and Costumes. France, 1700-1789; by P. Lacroix	26 4
Famous Parks and Gardens of the World Described and Illustrated	9 8
Harbours of England with twelve Engravings; by T. Lupton with illustrative Text; by J. Ruskin, LL D.	15 12
Our People nearly 400 Pictures, Luxuriously printed on fine paper, in Red and Black sketched: by C. Keene	19 12
Principles of Ornamental Art; by F. E. Hulun	15 8

POST FREE.

REVISED AND ENLARGED PRICE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS WITH A POCKET CALENDAR for 1886.
26, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRIC EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR BOMBAY HOUSE THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN

WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH RENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	at £ 2 and £ 2-11 or Rs. 25 and 28
Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches	at £ 1-2 or Rs. 14
Do. do. do. Lever	at £ 1-8 or Rs. 18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches	at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement	at £3-12 or Rs. 46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance	at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee	at £4-5 or Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10 or Rs. 69
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case	at £8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance	at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case	Rs. 182

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

PRESENTATION WATCHES

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

GOLD OR SILVER CASES

AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.

SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,

TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

JUST OPENED a new and beautiful stock of all the most Fashionable goods for MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.

The most elegant assortment of Laces, Fans, Parasols, vely French Flowers, Feathers and Aigrettes, Fancy Hair and Dress Ornaments.

Garnitures of Flowers for Ball Dresses.

Coloured Tulle for Ball Dresses.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MORE THAN

1,000

Of the original "Sympathetic" Pianos sold throughout India, Burmah, Assam, &c., &c.

The only Grand Square Pianoforte that has stood THIRTY years' test of Indian climate.

The IRON FRAME, AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT THROUGHOUT. Independent stringing, over-strung, full musical tone and general construction, far surpasses any Square Piano at the same price.

Solid Mahogany case Rs. 850. | Solid Ebonized case Rs. 900.
Packing case zinc lined ,, 25 extra.

Full particulars and illustrated description of the above Piano can be had only from the Bombay Agents. S. ROSE & CO.

S. ROSE & Co., are the Sole Bombay Agents for :—

SYMPATHETIC Concert Grand	Rs. 1,600	CANTANTE RESONANTE Cottage	Rs. 500 to Rs. 650
,, Cottage Piano Rs. 650 to	,, 750		
CANTANTE RESONANTE Solid Square		BUNGALOW Solid Square	,, 450
Rs. 550, Rs. 600, and	,, 750	BIJOU or "DISTRICT" Solid Cottage	,, 300

All the above are specially constructed for India, Iron Frames, &c.

The above Piano sold on the EASY PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

They have also a large stock of excellent pianos—Broadwood, Collard, Lipp, Rs. 650 to 750; Schiedmayer, Rs. 750 and Rs. 800; Neumeyer and other eminent Makers at prices varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,700.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY

DRESSING BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

THORPE AND CO.

BEG to invite attention to their large stock of Fitted Gladstone-Bags and Portmanteaus.

Gent's Morocco fitted hand-bags, Containing Hair, Cloth, Shaving, Tooth and Nail brushes, Comb, Pomade bottle, Soap box, Covered mirror, Razor and strop.

Inches 18, 20
Rs. 65, 75.

Gent's Morocco Fitted Gladstone-bag, lined-leather, Highly Finished, containing 5 Nickel-top bottles, Ink and match boxes, Hair, Cloth, Hat, Nail, Tooth and Shaving Brushes, comb, Strop, pair of Razors, scissors, Tweezers, Button-hook, Nail File, Paper-knife, Covered mirror, arranged on movable centre stand.

Inches 20, 22
Rs. 100, 150.

Gent's Buff Hide, lined-leather, fitted as above.

Inches, 20, 22, 24
Rs. 110 125, 135.

Gent's Black Stout Cow-Hide, lined-leather, fittings as above.

Inches 20, 22, 24
Rs. 100, 125, 150.

Real Crocodile Hide Fitted Portmanteaus, containing 7 Nickel-top bottles, Ink and match boxes, Hat, Cloth, Nail, Tooth, Shaving, pair Military hair brushes, Comb, pair of Razors, Strop Scissors, Tweezers, Button-hook, Paper knife, Writing materials.

Inches 22
Rs. 175.

Brief, Gladstone, and Ladies' Real Russai Hand Bags, a large choice.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager ... MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
THE GAIETY COMPANY,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE LORD REAY.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 20TH JAN.
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THE COMEDY OF
OLD GOOSEBERRY
and the Burlesque,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY,
By Special Desire,
THE POPULAR PLAY,
EAST LYNNE.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
IN PREPARATION,
Gilbert and Sullivan's New Comic Opera,
MIKADO.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN FORBES" arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th January, 1886.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1885.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To appoint an Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

Bombay, 19th January 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Narayan Morojee late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant deceased.

LUKSHMIBAI, (widow of NARAYAN MOROJEE) the guardian and next friend of DADAJEE NARAYAN, the minor son of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, the fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE.
The 14th day of January, 1886.
LUKSHMIBAI, widow
Petitioner in Person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Khatree Harroon Hooseni, in late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant deceased.

KHATIJABAI, widow of the said deceased Mother and guardian of the infants EBRAHAM HARROON RAHIMTOOLLA HARROON, SAFROOBAI and FATMABAI the minor sons and daughters of the deceased Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the forty-ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Registrar.
L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th day of January, 1886.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI-Petitioner's Attorneys.

COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S
PURE LINEN CREAM WOVE
BANK POST PAPER
FOR
OVERLAND AND INLAND POSTAGE.
RULED FAINT OR UNRULED.

	Rs. a.
SMALL OCTAVO (7 by 4½ in.) per 5 quire box. ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, per 100	1 0
Do. do. do. three per 100	0 12
MEDIUM OCTAVO (8½ by 5½ in.) per 5 quire box	1 4
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, per 100	1 4
Do. do. do. three, per 100	1 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S
PURE LINEN CREAM WOVE
BLACK BORDERED BANK POST PAPER
FOR
OVERLAND AND INLAND POSTAGE.
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	Rs. a
SMALL OCTAVO, Narrow, Middle or Broad Borders, per 5 quire box	1 6
Do. Extra Broad Border, per 5 quire Box	1 8
Do. Double Broad Border, per 5 quire Box	1 10
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, Narrow, Middle or Broad, per 100	1 6
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, Extra Broad, per 100	1 8
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half Double Broad, per 100	1 10
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Narrow, Middle, or Broad Borders, per 5 quire box	1 8
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Extra Broad Border, per 5 quire box	1 10
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Double Broad Border per 5 quire box	1 12
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three Narrow, Middle or Broad per 100	1 8
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in three Extra Broad, per 100	1 10
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three, Double Broad	1 12

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
LACTOPEPTINE
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

HOP BITTERS.
Cash, Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.
Small Bottles .....Re. 0 14
Large Bottles .....Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA-SALT.
Per box of 7 lbs., As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,
From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
And all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8
Capacity	¼ gall.	½ gall.	2½ galls.	3½ galls.	5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin, As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
POSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1886, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, on the 11th February 1886.

1. Ferry-farms in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing earth, sand, and stone from the foreshore of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector and President, D. L. B Kolaba.

Camp, 19th January 1886.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 5th of February 1886, for a supply of HAY, GREEN GRASS, GRAIN, GOKUD, BRAN, &c., for the use of the BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS at Parell. For further particulars apply to

K. M. SHROFF,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals.
15, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—One or two young gentlemen can be boarded moderately. References given and required. Locality unexceptionable. For terms &c., apply to DELTA *Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

WANTED, AN ENGLISH LANDEAU or a VICTORIA, second-hand, but in good order apply TARDEO, care of this paper.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED L. C. E a well-trained man capable of Planning and Estimating, apply to "MOULDS" care of this paper.

COOPER and Mc. LEOD'S, PALE, ALE, in bulk, just arrived, in perfect condition. Apply to Geo, JENNINGS and Co., 4, Apollo Street,

SERVANTS WANTED, for Australia Portuguese Butler £3. 10s. per month, with board and lodging cook £2. ditto. Apply at the P. and O. Coy's office.

WANTED—A TEACHER, a P. E., with knowledge of Persian preferred-Salary Rs. 40, with chance of promotion. Apply to R. B., care of this paper.

TO LET, a VERY DESIRABLE BUNGALOW, on "Grant Road," Open on all sides. For rent &c., apply to the Widow of H. S. BOORSELLER or HORMUSJI SORABJI and Co.

BEST'S ETYMOLOGY 5th Edition (8th Thousand) now ready price Rs. 1-4, packing and postage As. 3. Apply to the Superintendent, Educational Society's Press, Byculla.

OUR CLEARANCE Sale will last till the end of this Month only. Such an Oppurtunity of Securing Goods at such low Prices is seldom offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

OPAPA nothing could be more enjoyable than a glass of BEST ICE CREAM, also WINES and SPIRITS. Only to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, CHURCH GATE STREET,

AYALA'S Extra quality, dry CHAMPAGNE
Rs. 56 per case. Agents. PHIPSON & Co.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FLOUR MILLS for domestic and trade purposes, for hand or steam-power, of various sizes and capacity.—H. A. GEYER & CO., Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bomba 'ivil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

MRS. COULSON, being about to REMOVE HER PLACE OF BUSINESS, is now offering her goods for sale at 25 per cent discount cash.

FOR SALE, a very handsome Brougham, Mail Phaetons and Landaus, by Kesterton & Co., at Manockji Cawasji, 30, Kalbadevi Road

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c., suitable for the season, Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

JUST RECEIVED—Fashionable Angola, Scotch, and Spring Tweed. For a Sack Coat and Trowsers, Rs. 18 to Rs. 25. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

SUPERIOR MANGALORE TILES.—Just received fresh Consignments of Flat and Ridge. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Agents, Mody Bay,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a brand new unused PULSOMETER, No. 7, with all its fittings complete. Apply to MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited, No. 5, Armenian Lane.

JUST received by last mail a rich assortment of silk, woolen, and cotton hosiery for ladies and gentlemen. Prices very moderate.—STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, HEAD-MISTRESS for the Orphanage, Secunderabad. Salary Hall Sicca Rupees 60 per mensem with quarters. Apply to F. C. GITTENS, Chaplain.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 33, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

A LADY residing 3rd floor over Warshaw Hair-cutting Saloon, Church-gate-street, Fort, would like to receive a couple of boarders. For further particulars apply at the premises.

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET, one of the portions of ALTAMONT on Cumballa Hill from 15th February next. For particulars apply to Dady Manockjee Limjee, Pedder-road, Cumballa Hill.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours 30 min. 5secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 26. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hurgovun Vunmali & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 1, Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

TO LADIES upon receipt of P. O. O. for Rs. 9, we will send Post-free a parcel containing—1 pair of Colored Satin Evening Shoes, 1 pair of 10-Button Colored Silk Gloves, 1 pair Colored Lisle Thread Hose. We return the money if our goods are not approved of.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDARCHEESE 13 as. per lb.; BACON, 12 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room the valuable blackwood and teakwood French-polished furniture, such as arm and without arm chairs, folding chairs, sofas, book cases, hat stands, marble top tab es and teapoys, plated ware, crockery and glassware, hanging wall and table lamps, looking glasses, wall shades, oleographs, fancy Japanese works, flower vases, musical boxes, accordeons, best perfumery, and other miscellaneous articles.

Sale by Commission—one 5 inches theodolite, one brass protractor, and one brass parallel ruler, by Messrs. Throughton & Simms.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 20th January, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-Goods in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart-row, Fort.

A quantity of grey and white piece-goods such as dhoties, shirtings, jacconets, drills, T cloth, prints, madapolums &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case cut glass drops of sizes.
10 casks whitings.
2 cases family toilet soap.
2 ,, cotton jacquard shawls.
1 ,, woollen cloth.
5 ,, coloured Lady's cloth.
1 case Gentlemen's white and coloured shirts.
10 cases assorted jams and jellies in tins.
7 ,, peppermint lozenges.
3 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales dhoties.
2 ,, jaconets.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 20th January, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of splendid English and Hindustani Musical Boxes; best Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Trial Cases, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-streets, Fort, the following:—

By order and on account of whom it may concern. Landed ex s. s. Nepaul, 1 case 16 English and Hindustani, 4 to 10 airs, splendid Musical Boxes in variety.

Also a small stock of spectacles, &c., in variety, consisting of Pebble spectacles in gold, silver, aluminium and steel frames; eye glasses, trial cases, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th January, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

1 case straw hats of different colours.
1 ,, bedsteads, stools, &c.
1 ,, arm and without arm chairs, rocking chairs, &c,
1 ,, tables with marble plate
1 ,, chairs, foot rests, &c
1 ,, chairs, &c.
1 ,, gilded arm and without arm chairs
1 ,, lady's hats
4 ,, shirts of sorts
2 ,, dressed dolls of sorts
2 ,, gentlemen's boot and shoes

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Apollo House," Fort, the whole of the hotel furniture, consisting of blackwood and teakwood furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, first rate oleographs, Brussels carpets, hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Mrs. CHESTER. The same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert and tea services, plated ware such as vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stand, egg boiler, tea set, tea pot, silver spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture such as set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, mallet and Madras pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side oval and writing tables, easy-folding, reclining rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and half-backed couches, centre ottoman, handsome circular table and teapoys with marble top, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, first rate oleographs in rich gilt frame, double light hanging and wall kerosine lamps, iron and teakwood fourpost bedstead, cane cots, dressing and washhand tables, dressing and chevai glasses, almira with plate glass door, wardrobe in two pieces with mirror, clothes and gown presses, camphorwood chest of drawers, towel horses bath tubs, commodes and other sundry articles.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage and unclaimed goods &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Bombay terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, lost luggage, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japan flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in rich gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, one handsome strong, built victoria with a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses and harness, &c., the property of Dr. A F FERGUSON, Superintendent Colaba Lunatic Asylum.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Handsome strong pony cart, with grey pony and harness
1 Handsome strong chesnut Arab horse, 14-2, quiet to ride and drive
1 Surat cow giving 7 seers of milk daily
1 Handsome strong English built mail-phaeton in very good order
1 do do mail-phaetons by "Stephen & Son"
1 do do English built glass fronted miniature Brougham just newly painted and varnished.
1 Handsome English built double seated canoe-shaped stake broughum in good order
1 Black retriever and 1 New foundland dog, both young.

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "COLUMBIAN."

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the Steam ship "Columbian," of 1,404 tons built in Glasgow, in the year 1855 by W. Simon & Co. of Glasgow, she has 3 decks, 3 masts, rigged schooner, stern round, and is 313·2 feet long, 39·6 feet broad, she has 2 engines, compound vertical and inverted direct-acting of 250 horse power, by "Greenock" and boilers and cylinders by James Howden and Co. of Glasgow, the diameter of cylinders are 37·5 and length of stroke is 42 inches. She is now lying near Cross Island where she can be seen at any time,

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross-lane Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood French-polished plain and rich carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome six lights hanging chandeliers, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames [illegible] handsome strong phaeton single seated, a handsome strong iron grey horse, set of plated mounted single harness, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of [illegible] Brass, Esq., Persian Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood substantial made neatly French-polished household furniture of the latest designs (especially made to order by Mr. Wirebridge), best electroplated ware very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome real China and Japanese flower vases, handsome table ornaments, rich Brussels carpets, large size toilet stands with mirror, a handsome strong English built four-seated open carriage one C spring with a pair of fast trotting iron grey Australian horses, a strong built pony cart, a handsome fast trotting bay Arab horse, a handsome grey pony sets of English double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view six days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th January, 1886.

NOTICES.

FERNANDES & Co.
FAMILY CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS, &c.
Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London,
23, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.

FERNANDES & Co.,
Chemists, Bombay.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LIMITED
BLASTING GELATINE AND No. 1 DYNAMITE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE ABOVE
and
SOLD BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

ARE the only Nitro-Glycerine Compounds obtainable in this Market, which have been Manufactured under the supervision of the British Government.

EWART LATHAM & Co.
Agents.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Masagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Mirmull Shewbux.

150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes marked G. S. E. L.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Cooperage, Esplanade, near the Hand-stand, the very valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, very best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome Japanese and China flower vases, rich table ornaments, very handsome Hink's table and hanging lamps, table linen, handsome Brussels and Persian carpets, one handsome light strong built ponycart, one handsome white arab pony 13-2, one handsome white Pegu both quiet in saddle and harness, saddlery, &c., the property of GENERAL SIR ROBERT PHAYRE, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. The same comprises very rich grey pattern glassware, superior dinner, dessert and breakfast services, real China tea and coffee service, very best plated cruet and pickle-stands, biscuit box, icepitcher, hotwater curry and vegetable dishes, tea and coffee pots, butter cooler, breakfast companion, salt cellars, spoons and forks, sauce-boat, cake-baskets, plated epergne, set of fruit knives and forks in case, claret jug, sugar basin, table and piano candlesticks, best steel-plated table cutlery set of tea trays, plated round waiters, very handsome blackwood and teakwood and inlaid furniture such as a set of teakwood telescopic dining tables in five pieces, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, conversation and sofa couches, round teapoys, drawing-room, pier, oval, writing side, and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables drawing room easy low-folding and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome chiffonier with mirror glass, toilet and hat stands iron and teakwood bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, almyra with mirror glass, dressing table with dressing glass, double screens, handsome Japanese and China flowervases, rich table ornaments, handsome brussels and Cambay carpets handsome Hink's duplex table and hanging lamps, an English made ice-box with water filter in good order, an American veranda bench. Bath dispense and cookroom furniture, an eight day clock, waterfilter table cloths and napkins saddlery, &c. &c.

AT 2 p. m.

1 handsome light strong built pony cart.
1 ,, white Arab pony 13·2
1 ,, white pegu quiet in saddle and harness.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m.

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

Under instructions from the under-writers Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Byculla premises of Messrs. Treacher and Co., the debris of the buildings, damaged by fire, of ground-floor and first storey consisting of rubble and brick walls, wood-work, posts, beams, &c.

On SATURDAY the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac-road, near the Cash Bazaar, the stock in trade of a milliner, the same comprises gentleman's terral hats and helmets, bonnets boots and shoes, children's frocks, boy's suits, drawers, gentleman's braces, lady's silk and cotton umbrellas, dressing gowns, collars, handkerchiefs jet chains and lockets, laces, ribbons, feathers, neckties, flowers, glass show cases, glass door cup-boards, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from Thursday.

SALE OF DAMASK TABLE LINEN,

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of superior table linen in small lots to suit private purchasers as well as dealers.

44	dozens damask napkins.			
87	Damask table cloths	8-4	Size	
77	,,	10-4	,,	
100	,,	10-12	,,	
78	,,	10-14	,,	
56	,,	10-16	,,	
31	,,	8-10	,,	

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Jaithabhoy Javerchund.

Household furniture such as couches, tables, chairs, wardrobe, chest of drawers, brussels and cambay carpets 8 and 12 light chandeliers, 1 and 3 light argand lamps, hanging vase lamps, brass and copper pots &c., the effects of the late Akbar.

A silver watch and chain, silver rings, wearing apparels &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 26th instant at No. 5 Sassoon street, Fort, above Mr J Essa's handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture plated-ware, a handsome rosewood cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co lamp clock wearing apparel books, &c. the property of the late Mr Frean S Gee

Full particulars will appear hereafter, the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba opposite the Jute Mill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated-ware, crockery and glass-ware, table and hanging lamps, brussels carpet, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, &c., the property of J. HEYNES, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th, January, 1886.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES, &c.,
Imported direct from the Manufactory in a variety of handsome patterns, designed specially for INDIAN use.

TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½	...	3	4	7 ft. by 10	...	8	0
5½ ft. by 7½	...	4	6	7 ft. by 12	...	9	8
6 ft. by 6	...	4	0	7½ ft. by 7½	...	6	4
6 ft. by 8	...	5	6	7½ ft. by 10	...	8	8
6½ ft. by 6½	...	4	14	7½ ft. by 12	...	10	4
6½ ft. by 9	...	6	12	8½ ft. by 8½	...	7	4
7 ft. by 7	...	5	8	8½ ft. by 15	...	13	4
7 ft. by 9	...	7	0	8½ ft. by 16	...	14	4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6	...	3	4	7 ft. by 7	...	4	4
6 ft. by 8	...	4	6	7½ ft. by 10	...	6	6
6½ ft. by 10	...	5	14	7½ ft. by 10½	...	6	12

TABLE NAPKINS.
DAMASK PATTERN.

Per doz	Rs.	as.		Per doz	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20	...	4	8	24 in. by 24	...	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Per doz	Rs.	as.
24 in. by 24	...	4 12

SIDE SLIPS.
Damask patterns 24 in. wide, Re. 1 per yard.

TOWELS.

34 in. by 34	...per doz.	Rs.	8	8
34 in. by 45	...	,,	11	4
34 in. by 50	...	,,	12	6
34 in. by 54	...	,,	13	8
28 in. by 36	...(Toilette)	,,	6	8

COUNTERPANES.
(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft.	each	...Rs.	5	8
7½ ft. by 8½ ft.	,,	,,	8	8
8½ ft. by 9 ft.	,,	,,	9	12

TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.
(White)

30 in. by 48 in.	each	...Rs.	2	0
30 in. by 54 in	,,	,,	2	4

SHEETING.
69 inches wide.....14 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH.
&c., &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT.
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1881, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS,

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$5,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....1,800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—57, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ...4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends coll

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Lecture on Indian Insects, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Minnesinger's extra concert, 2 30 p.m.
The Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.—The Comedy of "Old Gooseberry," and the burlesque, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."
Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Esplanade bandstands, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Peshawar (s), from London; and Burmah (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assyria (s), Busreh; Calder (s), Busreh; and Bhumipora (s), Galle.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Inchborva entered, and the s.s. Joseph Arbib, Loodiana, and Verena left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 5-30 p.m.:—

Overture	Preciosa	Weber.
Valse	The Cloister	E. H. Prout.
Selection	Boccaccio	F. Von Suppe.
Quadrille	Fun of the fair	W. Williams.
Galop	Carillon	Leutner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARREST OF SEAMEN DESERTERS.—James Young, and Denis Kelly, firemen, and Thomas Lacey, a seaman, belonging to the steamship Straits of Gibraltar, were arrested on Monday by Constable Webb, as deserters, and placed on board that vessel. The police officer obtained the usual reward of Rs. 10 per man.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—Eighteen bullocks and two horses were admitted into the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals during the fortnight ended the 14th inst, and nine bullocks and two horses were returned to the owner during the same period, after curative treatment.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.—The offertories at St. Thomas's Cathedral next Sunday, on the occasion of the Harvest Thanksgiving Festival, will be devoted to the purchase of a *vox celeste* for the organ—a soft speaking stop intended mainly for use during choral celebrations of the Holy Communion. The cost of the stop will be Rs. 400.

THEFT AT AN IRON FOUNDRY.—Mr. Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, of Sorabjee Shapoorjee's Iron Foundry at Khetwady, has reported to the police that some one entered the store-room of the foundry some time between Saturday night and Monday morning last and committed theft of one hydraulic pump, with brass nut, valued Rs. 40, one brass ring valued Rs. 45, two brass valves valued Rs. 60, and two brass glands valued Rs. 10.

LOST PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Bowajee Damajee, a merchant, accidentally dropped into the sea two bags containing cooking utensils and a quantity of wheat valued at Rs. 28-8, while handing the articles on board the s. s. Cutch from Mody Bunder on the morning of the 17th instant. The two bags were recovered on Monday by a diver named Ahmed Hubsoji, who also found a stone anchor which is now in the possession of the Water Police.

A NIGHT RANGER.—Dawood Shaik Jumal, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a bundle containing five pieces of wearing apparel and Rs. 31 in cash, the property of Imamikhan Alibux. The complainant was residing in a Mahomedan house-of-refreshment at Nagpada, and was on Monday night sleeping there with the bundle in question near him. The accused came roving about the place and took the bundle away from his side. He was arrested by a policeman while walking away with the property. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Hussainkhan Jumkhan, *alias* Hakoonkhan, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver anklet from the person of a child of Babajee Joti, a labourer residing at Khetwady. The complainant was on Monday afternoon passing by the Null Bazaar Road with his child over his shoulder, when the accused went up behind and gently slipped the anklet from the child's foot and was making away with it. A passer-by observing the occurrence seized the accused, and brought the matter to the notice of the complainant. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSPECTOR COLLET.—We learn with pleasure that Mr. Collet, the Inspector of the Cantonment Police, with his wonted discernment perceived the necessity of instructing the newly-appointed constables and the jemadars of the police force in law questions, and has, accordingly, arranged for the establishment of a law class. Mr. Wyse, the Law Agent, leading his experience and knowledge of law regularly. It is a move in the right direction, and will be generally approved.—*Deccan Herald.*

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CADURBHOY CURREMBHOY *vs.* MUNCHERJEE DOSSABHOY.

This was an action before Mr. Warden for the recovery of Rs. 70, being the rent of certain premises at Khetwady for two months. The defendant admitted the debt, but pleaded a set-off of Rs. 7, being costs of certain repairs alleged to have been incurred by him, and for which a cross-action had been filed. The defendant applied for a postponement, as he was not ready with his witnesses. Mr. Hormusjee, who appeared for the plaintiff, opposed the application for postponement. At the suggestion of the court, the defendant withdrew his cross-action with liberty to file another. His honour passed judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 70, with costs.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.

THE twelfth annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., the secretaries and treasurers, Mr. W. M. Macauly, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The following report of the directors was submitted:—Your Directors beg to submit the audited accounts of the year ending 31st July last, and they very much regret that the operations have resulted in so great a loss. This unsatisfactory rasult has been brought about by a variety of causes, the chief being a decline in the timber market, which took place early in the year. The decline amounted to fully 20 per cent, and unfortunately at that time the Company held a large stock. Increased competition has also told seriously against the Company. Until a few years ago hand-sawing was the only competitor the Company had to contend against, but of late there has been an annually increase importation from Burmah of mill-sawn scantlings, and these imports have now attained to very large proportions. In order to effect sales, therefore, it has been necessary to lower prices considerably, and the result is that cut timber has yielded but a trifle over the cost of logs. The profit from this source amounted to only Rs. 12,818, while the general charges debitable to the account aggregate close on Rs. 70,000. To the deficiency thus caused, there falls to be added about Rs. 30,000 for the reduced value of the stock taken over at the close of this year. The remainder of the loss is attributable to increased wastage in sawing, owing to the inferior quality of the longs now imported from Burmah. The manufacture of furniture has resulted in asmall profit, and every effort is being made to develop this branch. The business of John Roberts & Co. has yielded a satisfactory profit, as your Directors anticipated it would do when it was taken over. The experience acquired during the year convinces the Directors that this branch is capable of very considerable extension. The sales amounted to Rs. 97,523, which yielded a profit of Rs. 17,336, after writing off 5 per cent. to cover depreciation of stock in hand on 31st July. But in order to develop the business, some fresh capital will be required, and your Directors consider that the best means of obtaining it will be to form John Roberts & Co. into a separate Company with a capital of a lakh and a half of rupees. It is proposed to offer the shares in the new Company to the shareholders in this Company in the proportion of one share of Rupees two hundred and fifty for each share in the saw-mill, and if the capital should not be fully subscribed in this way, the remaining shares can be offered to the public who will, it is believed, concur with the Directors in thinking that the investment will prove very remunerative.

The total debts due by the company (exclusive of paid-up capital, but inclusive of the Debenture Loan of Rs. 1,60,000) amount to Rs. 4,06,320-12-1, while the assets (including Rs. 26,057-6-0 for new machinary and plant added during the yaar) amount to Rs. [illegible]06,479-6-0, besides the leasehold land buildings, and [illegible]ck and plant which cost the company six lakhs

[illegible]irectors propose to transfer the amounts [illegible] of working capital and contingencies [illegible]nd part of the amount at credit of machi-[illegible]ciation account to meet the balance now [illegible]s debit of Profit and Loss Account.
[illegible]mjee Jeeva resigned his seat on the Board [illegible]ber last, and Mr. Macfarlane retires by [illegible] accordance with the articles of associa-[illegible]ging eligible he offers himself for re-elec-[illegible]ill also be necessary to fill the vacancy [illegible]ard.
[illegible] resolutions were passed unanimously. [illegible]ctors' report and audited statement of [illegible]or the year ending 31st July 1885 were [illegible] Mr. John Macfarlane was re-elected a [illegible] The firm of Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead, [illegible]Dwarkadas Oodowjee were appointed [illegible]with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The [illegible]gs terminated with a vote of thanks to [illegible]man.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN *vs.* MEER SYED ALUM KHAN.

MR. MACPHERSON, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the defendant, applied for a month's adjournment on the ground that his client required an inspection of documents. He is the Nawab of Beyla, against whom the plaintiff, a solicitor of the court, had brought the suit to recover Rs. 3,295 for costs regarding miscellaneous matters. Defendant had filed a written statement, in which he stated that he had overpaid the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Budroodin objected to the written statement being read, as it had not been filed. The learned counsel, however, suggested that the suit should be referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

Mr. Macpherson consented, and the suit was referred to the Commissioner. Defendant was ordered to file a written statement within a week.

MANILAL HOOKAMCHUND *vs.* BUXIRAM SOOKRANDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 19,637 for moneys lent and advanced to the defendant. There was no appearance for him, and a decree was passed against him for Rs. 19,637, with interest and costs.

GOVINDRAM DWARKADAS AND OTHERS *vs.* RAJABALI ISSABHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Mr. Moonshee, appeared for the plaintiff, who sued to recover money due on an adjusted account. There was no appearance for the defendants, and a decree was passed against them for Rs. 2,818, with interest and costs.

SHAMRAO PANDURANG *vs.* CRUSHNABAI AND OTHERS.

The suit was brought by the plaintiff, a solicitor of the court, to recover possession of certain properties mortgaged to him by the late husband of the first defendant. Defendants appeared in person, but had no defence. His lordship gave a decree for possession in favour of the plaintiff in respect of the mortgaged premises, with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION *vs.* NUSSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE NARIAWALA.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim which had been inserted in his schedule. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,673, with interest and costs, and with stay of execution against the defendants' person until the next sitting of the Insolvency Court.

FREDERICK K. SOMERS *vs.* R. DE ST. QUENTIN.

The plaintiff appeared in person. There was no appearance for the defendant, who had filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court, admitting a portion of the claim. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,119, the balance due on three promissory notes executed in favour of the plaintiff in January last, on behalf of the defendant, for cash and professional services rendered by the said plaintiff. A decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 4,119, with interest and costs. Defendant had already obtained an interim order.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE programme for the second day's sports was gone through yesterday evening on a new maidan. Better arrangements were made for the convenience of on-lookers, and the consequence was that there was a very large attendance of them. With the ex ception that the different events on the card did not bring out such large "fields" as on the previous day yesterday's sports were as good as Monday's. The same few nearly always faced the starter in each event, and with nearly always the same result. Mr. Greaby was a favourite and was the winner of no less than four events. He beat no record, but his high and wide jumping were very good for an amateur. In the high jump he cleared 5 feet with a slight effort, and his wide jump measured 17 feet 3 inches. The most amusing event of the evening was the handicap walking race for bandsmen. These gentlemen had to play while they walked, and as each was left to play what he liked the result was anything but musical. The bands of both corps competed. The tugs-of-war excited most interest and the result, so far, of the pull between the companys who were opposed to each another ended in victories for F and C Company, who pulled over A and D respectively. The final will be pulled on Thursday. The prizes for the different events, Rs. 10 first, and Rs. 5 for the second, were given to the winners on the field. There were only two prizes for each item.

The G I P Railway Volunteers and the B V R C bands were in attendance during the evening and enlivened the scene. Major Wyer and Lieutenant G. Even acted stewards, and Captain Rodgkinson and Lieutenant E. F. Nicholson fulfilled the duties of starters.

The following are the particulars of the different events.

No. 1.—Putting the Shot.

Cadet Col.-Sergt., Rhenius B. V. R. C. (30ft.)	1
Vol. C. Leith, G. I. P. Ry. (28ft. 8in.)	2

The shot was a 17lb. one. A large number of strong looking men tried their chances, but Mr. Rhenius with a very good throw covered 30 feet and was not beaten.

No. 2.—Quarter-mile Flat Race.

Vol. G. Greahy, B. V. R. C.	1
Vol. Callaghan, G. I. P. Ry.	2
Cadet C. Waite, B. W. R. C.	3

About eight started to the lead of Callaghan, but on the turn for home the contest lay between Greahy and J. Waller, the latter, who had worked his way up, pulled away from his companions and came in the winner, several yards ahead of Callaghan who had to fight hard for second honors with with Waite.—Time, 1 min.

No. 3.—100 yards Flat Race, Cadets.

Cadet Sergt. D. MacDonald, R. V. R. C.	1
Cadet Col.-Sergt. Wm. Warner, B. V. R. C.	2

This was a handicap race, and there was a good tussle for the first place. MacDonald, who was limit man, led from the start. Warner made a good second.

No. 4 High Jump.

Vol. Greahy B. V. R. C. (5 feet)	1
Cadet J. Waller B. V. R. C. (4 ft. 8 inches)	2

A start was made from 4 feet 3 inches with five competitors, but as the height increased the placemen each fell. Waller, however, got to 4ft 11in. Greahy jumped well and cleared five feet. His companions failed at that height and Waller clearing 4 feet 8 inches won the second prize.

No. 5.—150 yards Handicap Flat Race.

Cadet Col.-Sergt. Rhenius, R. V. R. C.	1
Vol. W. B. Smith, B O R C	2

Greahy was pretty heavily handicapped and Rhenius, who got a yard, led from the start to finish. There were about a dozen started. Smith was a close second. Time 13⅘secs.

No 66 Wide Jump

Vol Greahy B V R C (17 ft 3in.)	1
Vol W Mackison B V R C (16 ft 7inches.	2

Greahy's first jump was 17feet 3 inches, and as none of the other competitors exceeded that distance the fight for second place was left between J Waller and Mackison. The latter, who covered over 16 feet and probably would have gone beyond it, won the second prize.

No. 7.—100 yards Handicap Walking Race, 1st heat

F D'Sousa, Bassoon players, B V R C	1
Sergt Mendez, 1st Cornet B V R C	2

The men with the heavier instruments were allowed several yards over the others. The big drum was limit man. The condition of the race was that each competitor had to keep their instruments in full play. Each one, therefore, selected a tune which was easiest to play. The placemen came in playing, without regard to time or melody, the 'British Grenadier.' It was a very amusing race, and was finished in 31 secs., a time worth recording.

2nd Heat.

Sergt J Keilly, Big Drum	1

The drummer was limit man and led the whole way. As he neared the post his strokes on the drum became louder, and in the excitement he dropped his stick. Still, in order to keep to the conditions he kept up the noise by beating the drum with his fists. His companions were disqualified as they, forgetting themselves, ran when near home.

No. 8. Half mile Steeple Chase. This race was somehow over-looked and never came off. It will be run off on Thursday.

No. 9. Chatty Race.

Vol Greapy B V R C	1
Vol Callaghan G I P Ry.	2

Greapy won as he liked.

Tugs-of-war.—The Company was pitted against C Company with eight a side. The former team appeared the stronger, and it was, as gratifying as surprising to the latter, that after a good tug they succeeded in hauling their opponents over the line twice. In the 2nd heat E Company pulled. A company over with some difficulty and on Thursday will have to fight with C Company for victory in the final.

It has been arranged to have a Menagerie Race on the last day (Thursday) of the sports if sufficient entries are made. Either of the Honorary Secretaries will receive entries which should be sent in to-day.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Murray, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1ST JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar, Captain L. H. Moule, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the overland mails of the 1st January. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Rockham	Mr H F Otis
Mr and Mrs C Brown and child	Capt and Mrs Grant
	Mr Cartland

FROM VENICE.

Mr G Rivaz	Mr and Mrs Buyers
Mr L Alison	Dr and Mrs Gayford
Mrs Strahan and 2 children	

FROM BRINDISI.

Col F S Stanton	Mr Geo Macpherson
Major C H Scott	Mr H A D Phillips
Mr G Jacob	Mr T Benson
Mr Donkin	Mr and Mrs Brett
Mr Martindale	Rev H Schaffter
Mrs Theo Morison	Mr H A Lawrence
Mr Guttmann	Hon Justice Prinsep
Mr C B Braham	Major W G W Macbay

FROM SUEZ.—Mr A Pallis

FROM ADEN.—Capt Weatherall

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 25TH DEC. TO 1ST JAN., (INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and the Royal family attended Divine service at Whippingham Church on Christmas Day.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne on Tuesday, when Her Majesty conferred the dignity of knighthood on several gentlemen whose names have been already announced.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Thos. Elliott Hughes to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General of India, in succession to Lieut-General T. F. Wilson, C. B., who has retired.

The Marquis of Salisbury was on Tuesday elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House in place of the late Duke of Somerset.

Mr. Gladstone completed the 76th year of his age on Tuesday. Numerous addresses and telegrams of congratulation were forwarded to Hawarden from Liberal associations.

Lord R. Churchill, M.P., arrived in Dublin on Monday, but it is stated that his visit is a private one to friends. It is thought, however, that political questions are not entirely disconnected with the visit.

Mr. Childers has been accepted as Liberal candidate for South Edinburgh and on Tuesday might addressed a meeting of electors in that city.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained a notification of peerages conferred on Lord John Scott, Lord Colville of Culross, and Lord Elphinstone.

It is announced that a baronetcy will be conferred on Sir F. Leighton, President of the Royal Academy.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., who is staying at Bournemouth, has suffered a relapse, and he now keeps his room under medical advice.

Lord Borthwick, a representative Peer for Sottland, died on Thursday week last, aged 72.

Sir Walter Medhurst, formerly Consul-General at Shanghai, died on Sunday at Torquay.

Dr. Birch, Keeper of the Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, and a distinguished Oriental scholar, died on Sunday, aged 71.

The Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, Dr. Beresford died on Saturday, aged 84.

Lady Fanny Howard, sister of the Duke of Devonshire, died yesterday aged 76.

Dr. Abraham, Registrar in Lunacy in Ireland, died in Dublin on Wednesday.

Mr. J. H. Leresche has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate at Salford, in place of Sir J. Mantell, resigned.

Mr. Trevelyan, M. P., speaking at Bury on Wednesday said that with regard to Ireland there were but two alternatives, either to keep law and order in that country under the control of the Central Government or to repeal the Act of Union.

Miss Julia St. Aubyn, stepdaughter of a gentleman living at Stoke, Devonport, died on Thursday week last from injuries received through her clothes catching fire while dressing for a ball.

The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the men and boys killed in the Risca Colliery, Mardy Mine, South Wales, was opened on Saturday. Complaints were made of the delay of the coroner, and several bodies were buried prior to his arrival.

A young woman was found drowned at Warrington having apparently fallen into the stream in the darkness of Saturday night. A seaman of the Vivid, at Devonport, was drowned in attempting to swim to his ship, which he had left without leave. Two young men were drowned on Sunday at Newcastle by the upsetting of their boat.

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MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, C.S.I. writing to the *Daily Telegraph* from Baroda, on Dec. 7 says:—On the evening of our visit to the city of Poona and to the sacred hill of Parvati, we were invited to a nautch dance at the house of an old and esteemed friend, Mr. Dorabji Pudumji. It is the custom on festive occasions to illuminate the gardens and house-front with numberless oil-lamps set in pyramidal stands, or suspended in the trees. A flood of light therefore, welcomes the guest on arrival, and he passes into spacious apartments equally bright, with candles in brass buttis, or handsome glass chandeliers. There is nowhere greater grace or cordiality of greeting than among the educated families of India; but, in truth, this is the land of fine and noble manners, and from the cultivated Parsee and Mohammedan to the peasant and the peon the Western traveller may receive, if he will, perpetual lessons of good breeding. The ladies of the house were ranged round the large central room in dresses of light gauzy muslins or silks delicately embroidered, and dyed in all the loveliest tints imaginable, rose colour predominating. The effect was like a garden of beautiful flowers. The gentlemen wore black coats and hats of the well-known Parsee fashion, with trousers of crimson or white. In the centre of the apartment sat the two nautch girls, Wazil-Bukhsh, a Mohammedan, and Krishna, a Hindoo, both amazingly arrayed in skirts of scarlet and gold, with saris of bright hues, plentifully spangled, tight glided trousers, and anklets of silver and gold bells, which make a soft tinkling at every movement of the small brown feet. Behind them stand their three musicians, one playing the savingi, a sort of violin, the other the tamboora a deep-sounding kind of violoncello, and the third provided with a bass and treble drum tied round his waist on a bright scarf. The girls rose to their feet, salaamed, and one of them began a slow pass, advancing and retreating with rhythmical waving of hands and measured beat of foot, which the other dancer then repeated. Next followed a song, a series of songs delivered in high head notes, and principally of an amatory character. "My beloved is absent, and there is no sun in the sky, no moon for me at night! But he is coming, ek hat khali—'with one hand empty' —but in it he carries me back my heart." Then Krishna sang the "Taza ba Taza," the musicians advancing and retreating with her tinkling paces, leaning over the absorbed performers, and seeming in the intensity of their accompaniment to nurse the singing and draw it forth note by note. After this the Muslim girl and her Hindoo sister executed together a famous dance called the "Kurar," which consists of a series of characteristic pictures. They placed coquettish little caps of spangled velvet on their back hair, and acted first of all the Indian *jeune amoureux*, adjusting his turban, stroking his moustache and twirilling his eyebrows. Then was Govinda in the corner of the sari twisted up to represent the *baríbula*, on which the light-hearted god piped to the shepherdesses, and Radha listening, and singing. Next—to the same never-ending rise and fall of the amorous music—Wazil Bukhsh became a love-sick maiden in the jungle, picking blossoms to fasten in her hair, and Krishna following, enacting a serpent charmer. Blowing on the imaginary pipe, and shaking his head to the hooded cobra forth from his deepest hole, she swayed her little body over the imaginary reptile, chanting the notes of the dreamy, bewildering, beguiling song; bent herself over the half-entranced snake, coaxing him out by long low weird passages of wild melody, until the charm was supposed to have triumphed, the serpent was bewitched and captured; whereupon Krishna rose to her feet and, drawing the glittering fringe of her sari over her forehead, expanding it with both hands, so as to resemble a cobra's hood, she finished with the snake-dance, amid cries of "Shabash (well done) which were acknowledged with deep salaams. We were favoured after this, upon special request, with the Holi and the Wasanta songs, albeit not of the season—for Hindoo singing is always more or less religious, and there are certain of these melodies for the time of year for the Holi festival that with regard to Ireland there were but two alternatives, either to keep law and order in that country under the control of the Central Government or to repeal the Act of Union. Miss Julia St. Aubyn, stepdaughter of a gentleman living at Stoke, Devonport, died on Thursday week last from injuries received through her clothes catching fire while dressing for a ball.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.

RATES of discount in London, as quoted by Reuter, show a decline of ⅛ on 3 months, and ¼ on 6 months bills, but the funds at the same time were weaker, Consols having receded ⅛ to par, French Rentes ¼ to 110½d. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at par, but with Bar Silver reported up to 47d. per oz. There is a further improvement in Rupee paper registered of ¼ in 4 per cent. and ⅛ in 4½ per cent.

The London general produce markets remain without change, except a partial advance of 1s. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, the sales being 10,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats, an unusually large proportion as the market has gone latterly. Spot prices were unaltered, and in Americans to arrive the only change was a reduction of 1-64d. in February-March. Business is reported to have taken place, however, in Good Omra with the F. G. F. clause April-May shipment Canal at 4 3-16d. per lb. landed terms, which on the most moderate computation shows a loss of 1-16d. per lb. on Bombay cost, exclusive of commission. From New York prices come unchanged, both for ready Cotton and futures. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Two day's receipts	21,000	16,000	19,000
Three days' do.	40,000	31,000	34,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,857,000	3,962,000	3,761,000

It is a feature worthy of notice that the receipts this week look like making up some of the lost ground as compared with last season, thus in some measure justifying the comparative apathy with which the falling-off has hitherto been received.

Cotton here to-day has been quiet in the extreme, scarcely a single transaction of any importance having been concluded for export. Sellers are firm enough, and prices are not quotably altered, but we must look for continued quietness until either the home demand improves or rates here give way again, sufficient at least to compensate for the difference in cost caused by the late rise in exchange.

IN WHEAT AND SEEDS business may be put down as almost at a standstill. If anything, prices are the turn lower.

FREIGHTS have not altered in position, the tendency continuing as weak as ever. In London we hear Cotton has been booked at 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. and chow chow cargo 22s. 6d. to 25s., while for Dunkirk engagements have been made by the "Clan Murray" at 17s. 6d. per ton for Cotton.

EXCHANGE.—On the strength of the advance in Bar Silver to 47d. per oz. in London yesterday, we opened this morning to an advance of 1-16d. in Bank Bills, and 1-32d. to 1-16d. in private paper. Ready Bank demand was done at 1s. 6 3-32d., and for April-May at 1s. 6¼d. during the forenoon, but with a strong demand for remittance, and practically no merchants' bills offering a decided reaction set in later in the day, resulting in the previous rise being lost. We question indeed whether the position is not actually weaker than that would indicate, as the banks show a very distinct objection to drawing for future delivery on anything better than ready rates which we quote as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 ¼d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 6 ⅛	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1. 92 ½	,,

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the market has been steady, but not active. Fours ready are quoted at Rs. 97 11-16, forward Rs. 97 9-16. For Fours-and-a-half the quotation is advanced to par.

SHARES are quiet. In Press Companies we notice a decline to Rs. 575 for Berars, and to Rs. 155 for New Indian. Spinning Mills in some few instances are lower. Great Eastern are back to Rs. 885, Soonderdass to Rs. 735, Parell to Rs. 45 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	139
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	262
National Bank of India	87,330	250		5 pct.	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Asbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	..	940
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500 Rs. 50		450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500 Rs. 45		420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100 Rs. 175		1,130
Apollo Deal in W. Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		240
Broach Cawnpore P. & Co., Ld	500	200	200 Rs. 10		170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125 ..		220
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880 Rs. 600		735
Dholera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130		1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500 Rs. 150		2,625
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 45		623
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500 Rs. 25		50
Khamgaun Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500 Rs. 40		390
Mannar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250 Rs. 10		250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 ..		132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400 ..		412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500 ..		575
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500 ..		3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125 ..		155
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100 Rs. 30		575
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs. 75		450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750 Rs. 7.		645
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100		1,175
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500 ..		515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000 Rs. 2		750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,301	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 345	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	335
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	710
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanygur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	6
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	95
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	790
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	715
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	..	645
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	665
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	995
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	105
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	705
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,350	1,000	1,000	..	665
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	130
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	890
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	..	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	36	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	963	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,070
James Greaves Mills	100	500	500	..	575
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,341	500	50	..	40 ml
Jewraj Bhalioo	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	1,100
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2)	880
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	100	2,750
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	610
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,17½
Managon Spinning Co	6,000	25	25	..	200
Norarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,625
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	560
Nigam Cotton Cleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	915
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	885
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	570
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,600	400	400	..	567½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	100
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	825
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	8.0
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Shalapore Mills	676	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,375
Soonderdas	550	1,000	1,000	..	735
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	..	250
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	160
Western India S. & M. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	710

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£142
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£147

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c. / Rs. 18	207 / 150
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	1 0	100	Rs. 10	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,62.	200	165	Rs. 10	193xd
Burton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	75
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	75 .d
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	6 p.c.	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p. ct.	685
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	380
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	104
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	100 3,675
Do. (2nd issue)	1,000	62	375	60	915
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	..	860
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	60.	1,00	1,000	25	930
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	8 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,50	10.	100	..	25
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,00.	100	100	½	116
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs.	11
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	..	..	9½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	50	500	30	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s	330
Kamp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	330
Mechanic Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	8
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	61 to 6
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	..	2
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	3 p. s	91
Port Cleaning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1.62
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs 18	78
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	Rs. 8	8
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,300	25	2	Rs. 1	1
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	Rs. 110	122xd
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	1,150
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	1 5	100	12 p.ct	175
M. Mody & Co., Ld	2,000	200	200	0	140 / 205

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Bundora, 2,190 tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Barcelona, 1,216 tons Captain J. P. Simson, sails to-day for Port Said via Canal with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. R. H. Macaulay, Surg.-Genl. Meadows, Mr. R. Temoojee, Mr. J. Eduljee and 103 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
19.	Peshawar (s)	Moule	London, Dec. 23.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Jan. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
19	Assyria (s)	Tice	Busreh.
	Calder (s)	Jourdain	Busreh.
	Brundora (s)	Britton	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Barcelona, Simson, for Port Said.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Forbes, for London.
,, Burmah (s), K. Coast and Kurrachee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th January 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·933
Temperature of the Air	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·8
Dew Point	69·9
Relative humidity of Air	0 815
Extent of cloudy sky (no why sky clouded =80).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82 5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·1
General Directions of Wind*	N. NE. ENE. E. WNW. NW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	173

* From midnight to midnight

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 18.

Goldie, Capt, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Kirke, Maj.-Genl. List Inf, on leave, from Peshawar.

JANUARY 19.

Clutterbuck, Maj, Bl Inf, on leave, from Allahabad.
Landon, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, from Malta.
Morris, Lt-Col, 1-Bl Cavy, on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 19.

Coke, Lt, 2-Gre, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Wilkinson, Lt, Cheshire, on duty, to Bellary.
Proudfoot, Maj Ms S C, from leave to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 20th January, 1886.

The Mounted Rifles will parade at the Kennedy Sea-face, near the Churney-road Station on Thursday the 21st instant, at 7 a.m.

There will be a Class of Instruction for Certificate on Friday the 22nd instant, at 7-30 p.m., at Headquarters.

In addition to other day's the Ranges have been engaged by F Company for the 17th, 19th, and 20th February 1886.

Vol P V D'Souza, having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company.

With reference to para 5 Regimental orders of the 16th instant.

Vol J Moore is transferred from C to E Company, from this date.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

. AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office,

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"A MEDICAL TESTIMONIAL."

DR. BURJORJEE FRAMJEE, G.G.M.C., of Parell, writes:—"Since I have used your glasses for near sight, which I bought of you while in Calcutta last year, I am glad to say that I find a great improvement in my eye-sight. Your glasses are cooler and render the vision clearer, so that they are a great comfort to the eyes.

CAUTION.—The idea that the best lenses are made from PEBBLES, is a DELUSION. All Mr. Lazarus's Lenses are made from a material INVENTED by HIMSELF, and are the only ones IN EXISTENCE protected by Royal Letters Patent. Pamphlet "How to preserve the Sight," gratis on application.

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13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaris, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTORY,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1807.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square	Rs. 700
Sympathetic Square	,, 950
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35·0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	,, 38·0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)	,, 70·0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.

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SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION:—Life Members, Rs. 150; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FIRST of a Series of Six LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1885-6, *will be delivered in the University Library on THURSDAY, the* 21*st January,* 1886, *at* 5-15 *p.m.*

SUBJECT—*Latin and Greek.*
LECTURER—*R. H. Gunion, B.A.*
The Lectures are open to the Public.

By Order,
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, January 19, 1886.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

O'SHEA—December 30, at Leyamstone, Essex aged 25 years and 10 months, Eugene, son of the late Cornelius O'Shea, of Killarney, formerly Government Timber Agent, Northern Konkan, Hon. East India Company's Service.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

D'SOUZA—January 15, at Deesa, at the residence of her brother-in-law N. Pereira, Telegraph Master, Alice Mary, the dearly beloved daughter of Edward D'Souza, Pensioned Telegraph Master, of tubercle of the lungs. Aged 22 years and 21 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLIFFORD—January 10, at Dehra Dun, the wife of M H Clifford, Assistant Conservator of Forests, of a son.

FERGUSON—January 5, at Meerut, the wife of the late John Ferguson, Municipal Inspector of Mussoorie, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FAGAN—BOSWELL—January 7, at All Souls' Church, Futehgarh, by the Rev C H Tellemache, St Leger Peterson Ricketts, eldest son of the late George Bagnell Fagan, Esq., of Calcutta, to Kate Daphne, daughter of the late A B Boswell, Esq., of Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1886.

IT would seem that some misleading version of our recent leader on the present phase of the annexation of Upper Burma has been telegraphed to Rangoon. The papers in that part of the world have declared that we have "announced" that the proclamation has not settled the question, the result being a great increase in the anxiety and uneasiness generally in Burma in regard to the future. We never professed to make any "announcement" in regard to the probable future of Upper Burma. In the article referred to we endeavoured to clear up doubts which had arisen as to the true nature of the declaration made by Government, and for this purpose we cited the words of the proclamation announcing that the territories ruled over by Theebaw had been annexed to Her Majesty's dominions, and would be administered during Her Majesty's pleasure, by officers appointed by the Viceroy. In a speech at Calcutta Lord Dufferin expressly guarded against misconstruction by stating that the annexation had been effected for diplomatic reasons only, and that the form of administration to which Upper Burma would be subjected was still to be settled. Nothing, he said, would be decided until he had himself visited that country, and reported to the Government at home upon the course which it seemed most desirable to take. It is obvious from this distinct declaration, even if the terms of the proclamation left any room for doubt, that the Government reserves full freedom of action, and does not exclude retrocession to a native administration from the number of possible solutions which may be considered. We do not suppose that our remarks had the slightest effect on the actual situation in Burma; probably they have not yet got so far as Upper Burma. As a matter of fact the latitude which the carefully selected words of the proclamation reserved for British statesman in dealing with a grave and complicated question, was remarked at once by officials in Burma when that important document was first promulgated. To make the fact clear that the words "during Her Majesty's pleasure" were not mere surplusage, the Burmese translation of the proclamation from which they had been omitted by the translator, was recalled by order of Government, and another version, giving the words in question, was issued to the Burmese public. So that every Burman has been for some time past in possession of the fact which we made clear in last Saturday's issue.

The growing anxiety in the newly occupied territory is patent enough, but the causes were antecedent to the publication of the proclamation. We have fresh and sad evidence of the unsatisfactory condition of things in the telegrams which our correspondents in Upper Burmah send to-day. The statement which comes to us from Mandalay will be read with surprise and pain. That Lord Dufferin will give emphasis and effect to the strong disapproval expressed by Mr. Bernard and Colonel Sladen of the conduct of the Provost Marshal and the officer in command of the firing party, is certain. Such unwarrantable acts as those indicated, add seriously to difficulties already sufficiently perplexing.

THE address which was delivered by the Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation of the University of Bombay last evening dealt with marked ability with some salient points in the educational polity of the day. The Hon. Mr. Peile frankly recognized that there were bad things as well as good things to be taken into account in a fair survey of the recent record of the University. His reference to the painful occurrence which two months ago everyone was talking about, and in regard to which certain responsibilities still need to be discharged, was weighty and appropriate. The matter could not have been passed over in such a stock-taking as usually accompanies the holding of a Convocation, and Mr. Peile did well thus briefly and seriously to point the moral of an eminently regrettable incident. It was a pleasant transition, both to Mr. Peile and to his audience, to turn from this feature of the record to statistics so fruitful in educational suggestion as those which set forth the results of the last examination. These show a large and rapid growth in the number of matriculated students. It was not such very ancient history that he appealed to when he spoke of the time when he was Director of Public Instruction; and yet in the interval the number of men who matriculate has grown from an average of under two hundred a year to about 840. In the same period the annual number of Bachelors of Arts has grown from twelve to eighteen to more than seventy. At the same time there has been a rapid increase in the number of schools and colleges teaching up to the Matriculation standard. But in Mr. Peile's view the increase of the higher teaching power—by which he means the fresh accession of professors of high attainments from Europe—has not been in proportion to that of the numbers seeking to be taught. Whether this is entirely to be regretted or not, we can scarcely hope for an immediate amendment. In education our policy is made dependent upon our finance; in the concerns of a larger statesmanship our finance has to be dependent upon our policy. Even our higher education will not escape from that diligent seeking after cheapness in all branches of the administration save one which is very distinctly promised us in recent authoritative utterances. Meantime there is a very practical significance in the question which Mr. Peile asks:—"What is the object of this great body of students, marching chiefly on one and the same line?" The answer is partly suggested by the statistical summary with which the question was preceded. There is an increase in the new graduates in Law and Medicine, we are told; there is a decrease in those in Civil Engineering; only three candidates took the degree of Bachelor of Science. In other words, while two professions which are admittedly overstocked were largely recruited, next to nothing seems to have been done to an increase of knowledge on the technical side, the side upon which there is most promise of contribution towards the material prosperity of the country.

It is an incident of no small significance when an educationalist of such eminence as Mr. Peile, and one who may be assumed to be so thoroughly alive to the value of "the humanities" as he, thus pointedly asks whither university teaching is leading the youth of India. The preference for the course in arts or letters which is much more commonly shown than a preference for the courses in natural philosophy is an interesting feature, sure to be taken note of by those who are on the look-out for tokens of the tendencies of intellectual life in India. But "*ventre affamé ne pas d'oreilles*,"—nor can it afford to think much of tastes—and if we accept only half that is said about the poverty of India we cannot welcome the preference which the youth of India are herein showing for the humanities over the practicalities of life. Whether the State itself is to appropriate the credit for this, or whether it is inherent in the intellectual disposition of an Oriental people, is a question to which we cannot expect everyone to give the same answer. Mr. Peile is evidently disposed to saddle the State with the whole responsibility, and to regard the direction in which the intellectual activities of the people should be developed altogether as a matter which the State can determine. The upholding hand of the State, he says, may properly transfer itself from that side of national education where it has reared both a demand for teaching and the knowledge how to supply it, to help in its turn another side where at present there is little either of knowledge or demand. Technical education, indeed, has not been neglected in India—unless it has been by the people to whom it has been offered, and who ought most profit by it. In the higher planes of scientific and technical study provision is made at least adequate to the demands that are made upon it. But the structure is like an upper storey to which no staircase conducts. Where is the substructure, Mr. Peile asks, of which a Polytechnic College is the upper storey? The question points to the necessity of a complete re-construction of the system of State education, so that the schools of the lower grades shall take their place in preparing for the higher stages of scientific instruction contemplated in the Polytechnic College. Are we within measurable distance of so great an enterprise as this—the constitution of a co-ordinated system of literary and technical classes in schools, with technical and artistic schools from which an order of foremen and managers of works and skilled handicraftsmen shall be sent to take their part in a renascent industrial life?

Mr. Peile at all events gives a weighty application to the economic aspect of the question of higher education in India. Ordinarily when the claims of education are laid before a community the first thing that is said regarding the matter is that education necessarily exerts a beneficent influence upon the *morale* of society. But the aspect of the question that most directly presents itself to us in India at the present day is the economic aspect, and there is no branch of education which we are more urgently called upon by the circumstances of the time to develop than that which will directly contribute to the material necessities of the country. Mr. Peile ran some risk of being set down as a Philistine when he declared last night that "palæography, epigraphy, and the like are luxuries; but the enlightened employment of the forces and products of nature is a vital need." The hope of the country in a material sense lies in the possibility of giving an increased efficiency to its labour. The opening up of new districts by a wisely elaborated system of railways will do something to promote prosperity, but it would be a delusion to count solely upon that or any other single method of activity. It is to the true interest of England as well as of India that the country should not "continue to buy at a great price in silver any commodity which an increase of industrial capacity may enable her people to produce well and cheaply for themselves." But this increase of industrial capacity cannot be a spontaneous growth. Native arts are for the most part crystallized and unprogressive; the imitative faculty is everywhere, the inventive and originating is nowhere. The wholesome intervention of western science may do as much at least for the material as the not always wholesome intervention of Western thought has done for the moral development of the country. The one object is certainly as worthy of the help of the State as the other. Mr. Peile frankly admits that in this work Government must lead the way, and it may be hoped that the economies with which the Provincial Governments are threatened will not interfere with the carrying out of so sound a principle. The subject is undoubtedly beset with difficulties, as the Government of India apparently recognized when they expressly excluded technical instruction from the investigations of the Education Commission, but that is a very good reason why a special inquiry should be instituted into the subject with a view to early action on a large scale.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 1.

THE *étrenne* with which Lord Dufferin has presented the Queen-Empress on this New Year's day is a most appropriate and welcome gift. The proclamation declaring that the kingdom lately ruled over by Theebaw has been annexed to the dominions of the British Crown will give general satisfaction in this country, where the decision of the Viceroy of India as to what should be done with Upper Burmah has been anxiously awaited. It is needless to say that public opinion in Lancashire, the county to which the present Conservative Government is most deeply indebted, has been from the first strongly inclined in favour of the annexation of territory which is not only valuable in itself, but useful as affording largely increased facilities for the opening up of a profitable trade with the interior of China. The vision of new railways constructed to develop new markets delights the hearts of men who have been long looking wistfully for the least sign of a break in the encircling gloom of the prevailing depression in nearly all branches of British industry. It is by taking the initiative in well-considered schemes for the extension of English commerce and civilisation, and by reviving that spirit of imperial enterprise which Mr. Gladstone did his best to extinguish, rather than by attempting to reverse the course of our commercial policy at home, that the Ministry can hope to bring back prosperity to the manufacturing population of England. There is now abundant evidence that the Ministers are fully alive to their duty in this matter. The *Times* says that Lord Dufferin was allowed a free hand in Burmah, and it is, of course, true that the Home Government would probably have hesitated to adopt the policy of annexation against the advice of the Indian Viceroy. At the same time, Lord Dufferin was assured beforehand that, if he resolved upon annexation, he would be most cordially supported by the Home Government. The Secretary of State for India may, therefore, claim an equal share with the Viceroy in the credit of having achieved this good work. Everybody at the India Office, whether agreeing with the Secretary of State in politics or not, unites in praising Lord Randolph Churchill for one thing, and that is, for being able to make up his mind, and not being afraid of responsibility. This quality of firmness of purpose was conspicuously deficient in both Lord Hartington and Lord Kimberley, who preceded Lord Randolph at the India Office; and it is quite certain that, if the Liberal Government had been in power, the Secretary of State for India would have hesitated to sanction annexation till the favourable opportunity had passed away. I do not believe that, in the present state of public feeling in England, the Liberal party will venture to ask Parliament to condemn the renewal of the much vilified policy of annexation in India. If the leaders of the party were to bring forward a motion to this effect, none of the members of the Opposition who sit for English boroughs would be allowed by their constituents to vote for it. It seems likely, therefore, that the annexation of a new kingdom to the Indian Empire of Queen Victoria will

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

A PRETENDER PRINCE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

EXTORTION OF A CONFESSION: EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 17.

The Wantho Sawbwah, in whose district are the diamond mines, near Myadoung, in reply to a British despatch, replies that he wishes to be friendly but to remain independent.

Our force at Myadoung awaits re-enforcements, transport and orders.

The Pretender Prince, calling himself Mingohudaing, who was captured with his court at Myadoung, Shwaybo, was sentenced, on the 16th instant, to be shot, together with his two Woons and Atwinwoon. Both Colonel Sladen and the Chief Commissioner concur in the verdict, as this was an act of open rebellion without the justification of royal descent. Five dacoits were shot on the 15th January.

An extraordinary case has occurred of a man being arrested on the previous night as an accomplice in plotting with two members of the Hlootdaw against our Government, and denying the charge, and all knowledge of it. He was ordered to the place of execution by the Provost Marshal. The five dacoits were shot before his eyes. Still he denied all knowledge of the plot. He was then placed amid the dead bodies. The officer in command of the sepoys gave the words, "Ready! Present!" Then the prisoner was told, "Confess, or you will be shot immediately." He thereupon made a confession, while covered by the sepoys' rifles. It was taken down as evidence against the Burmese Ministers.

Colonel Sladen disbelieves the alleged plot, and says it is a trumped up charge; and the Chief Commissioner refuses to accept evidence got by such extraordinary means. The incident will greatly injure British reputation, and has caused much indignation.

The King's apartments in the Palace are being prepared for the Viceroy.

The Burmese Ministers are urgently asking for a constitution. They declare that the present state of things cannot last. But they are suspected of entertaining hopes of renewed intriguing with the French.

The Chief Commissioner has drawn up a plan of administration under which Upper Burmah would be divided into 16 districts, each district to have political officers and military guards. Mr. Pilcher goes to Ava and Mr. Colquhoun to Sagaine.

Six more dacoits were shot on the 16th.

The Viceroy has telegraphed to the authorities to prevent Europeans from going into danger without an escort.

A telegram has been received that four European employés of the Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation are safe at Kendat.

The Chindwin expedition has arrived there, and is to be strengthened by another expedition.

Lee-See-Tahi is at Momein with 8,000 Chinese troops.

Colonel Sladen is sending letters to the Shan Sawbwahs that the English desire their friendship, and that they shall be independent.

The first payment of arrears of salary to the King's drill-instructor, Barbaris, has been made.

THE BHAMO AND OTHER EXPEDITIONS.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 14.

General Prendergast and staff arrived from Bhamo on January 12th. Bhamo is perfectly quiet. The Burmese officials have been re-instated. 350 of the king's soldiers have been brought down here and paid off. Major Cooke has been left as political officer.

General Norman, with half of No. 4 battery, 1st brigade, R.A., two companies of the Welsh Fusiliers, and one wing of the 25th Madras N. I. form the garrison.

The expedition was fired upon only once, and that by Kachyens.

Two Roman Catholic priests have been found safe, and the missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Roberts and the Rev. Mr. Freiday, remain there now.

There are no Chinese troops anywhere near the town.

The steamer Palow, with 100 Welsh Fusiliers, stays to guard the Modah district, where the attitude of Wantho Sawbwah is doubtful. S. Callogreedy leaves in the Shwaybo. He has administered the oath of allegiance to the British or to a protected prince to 3,000 Burmese.

West of Sangaine, in the interior, two brothers, noted dacoits, are reported to have agreed to keep order and submit the district to the British. The district is still infested.

Sunday's action was not satisfactory. On the 13th Colonel Baker's column was again opposed at Chaikmee bridge. One man of the 21st Madras N. I. was killed and three wounded. One battery driver and three mules were also wounded.

The political officer, Mr. Pilcher, identified the body found as Gray's. Armstrong is doing well.

The expedition overland to Mingyan goes shortly.

The Chief Commissioner probably leaves to-day for Rangoon to meet the Viceroy.

The health of the troops is excellent. Cholera has disappeared.

The accounts of wholesale shooting of captured dacoits are not correct.

There have been six shot since the city was taken.

The Burmese wounded are well cared for in our hospital.

SMUGGLING OF AMMUNITION TO UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 19.

An extensive seizure of gunpowder at Mandalay has led to the cancelment of the arms and ammunition license of one of the oldest established firms here, whose marks are reported to have been discovered on the tins seized. There is no doubt smuggling of ammunition has been extensively practised for some time, judging from the large quantities of gunpowder found in Upper Burmah.

ATTACK ON EUROPEANS BY A BURMAN SERVANT.

Last Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Chater, at Mandalay, were severely wounded by a Burman servant, who concealed himself in the house at night, intending to let in other servants to rob jewellery known to be kept in the house. Being disturbed, he turned on the Chaters with his dao, cutting both severely. Assistance being at hand he was secured.

THE DELHI CAMP OF EXERCISE. THE MARCH PAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 19.

The army paraded to-day at Azadpur, three miles north of the ridge, for the march past. The scene was imposing. The troops presented a magnificent appearance in physique and equipment, drawn up in two lines, the Infantry in line of quarter columns of double companies, the Artillery in line, the Cavalry in columns of squadrons. The march past was very good, but marred by a heavy fall of rain, throughout which H. E. the Viceroy sat on horseback. The steadiness and precision of the troops were remarkable. After the march past of corps the Artillery and Cavalry passed at the trot, and then the army advanced in review order.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave for Burma about 1st February, and will probably be away about a month, as he intends to visit Mandalay. The steamer is expected here shortly to convey Lord Dufferin and suite. The Viceroy will be accompanied by Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, and Colonel Chapman, who will arrive here about the 26th.

Chief Justice Norris resumed his seat in the High Court yesterday.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun has arrived in Calcutta, and will remain here a few days before going on to Burma. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Arnold are residing here for a while.

The improvement in General Wilson's condition is maintained, and strong hopes are given of his ultimate recovery.

A public dinner will be given here to Mr. J. J. Keswick, senior partner of Jardine, Skinner and Co., before he leaves India.

It is rumoured that the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, has already submitted to the Government a report drawn up by the Collector of Calcutta, with a scheme for the working of the Income-Tax in Bengal.

The Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee and Rangoon have sent in a common memorial to the Government of India, asking that the report of the Select Committee may be postponed for a month to give time for the careful consideration of the provisions of the Bill by the communities represented by the Chambers.

DR. CURRIES CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 19.

Dr. Currie's case against Mr. Trapp, a passenger by the s.s. Goorka, was commenced to-day. Two barristers for Dr. Currie. The Government Solicitor for the Defendant, who was charge with criminal force, and voluntarily causing hurt. Dr. Currie was called and described the fighting in the saloon. Father Mayer, Vicar General, was called also, and described the fighting, and said that Dr. Currie was an obnoxious person on board. Three nuns had been summoned to appear, but failed to put in an appearance. The Magistrate gave an order for their attendance. The defendant denied having assaulted the prosecutor. The latter applied for a commission for witnesses in Calcutta. The application was refused, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

A PLEADERS' GRIEVANCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JAN. 19.

A special meeting of the Central India Association was held last night to discuss the new circular of the High Court at Indore prohibiting the granting of pleaders' costs in Small Cause Court suits. Mr. Gopal moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Seith Ganeshram. The resolution regarded the circular as prejudicial to the public interests. The second resolution was moved by Seith Sheonarain and seconded by Lachminarain, "That a petition be presented to Sir Lepel Griffin for reconsidering the subject matter of the circular." A copy of the circular was refused to the public by the judge.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, left here yesterday morning.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 19.

Next mail over interrupted section Turkish route leaves Bushire on Saturday morning 23.

COLOMBO, JAN. 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Titania, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 19.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman, arrived here, direct from Calcutta, on the 18th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	... ...	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	...	73¾
4½ "	...	75¾
3 " Consols for account	...	100
3½ " Sterling Loan	...	100
4½ " French Rentes	...	110½
Bar Silver	...	47

Arrivals.—East Anglia and Ehrenfels.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir leaves Calcutta on the 25th instant. He will not make the pilgrimage to Pooree, but will stop some days at Benares *en route*.

THE Maharaja of Patiala, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, is now making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

AT present all is quiet on the Eusafzai frontier. The Guides Infantry and 100 sabres of the 13th Bengal Cavalry are camped at Rustam waiting orders, and parties of Boners are occasionally seen on the high ridges beyond by the patrolling parties daily sent out; but there is no more active sign of disturbance.

A SMALL party under Colonel Bengough has made a trip of observation from Bhamo to the nearest Kachyen hills, the object being to ascertain their exact elevation, with a view to the possible location of a sanitarium and signal stations. The highest elevation reached was about 3,000 feet.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Miss Gladstone, daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and the Rev. Harry Drew, curate of Hawarden.

THE Queen has been pleased to confer on Mr. Henry Waterfield, of the India Office, the honour of a Companionship of the Bath. Mr. Waterfield entered the India Board in 1853, and was Secretary in the Statistics and Commerce Departments from 1874 to 1879, when he was appointed Secretary to the Financial Department, an office which he still holds.

THE Queen has conferred the honour of a baronetcy on Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A. The Queen has also signified her intention of conferring the honour of knighthood upon Dr. Crichton Browne.

MR. HOWARD VINCENT, M.P., formerly director of the Criminal Investigation Department, and Mr. H. Waterfield, Secretary to the Financial Department of the India Office, have had conferred upon them the Companionship of the Order of the Bath. Colonel Bateman Champion, who is well known in connection with Anglo-Indian telegraph enterprise, had been made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

A PETITION has been addressed to the Governor in Council by the Talatis of four villages in the Kalyan Taluka of the Thanna Collectorate. It appears that some wood was cut and stolen from one of the Government forests in the Taluka, whereupon the Collector of Thanna recommended the dismissal of the petitioners from Government service on the ground of neglect of duty on their part. They were further declared ineligible for future employment. In petitioning for their restoration to their former posts the Talatis represent that, as such, it was not their duty to look after Government trees and forests. Recently their duties had become varied and multifarious. They had work to do in connection with such departments as those of Revenue, Survey, Abkari, Vaccination, Sanitation and others. They state that in consequence of this the duty of looking after Government trees and forests was transferred to the Forest Department, who held the Patels alone responsible for the preservation and protection of forests. They also represent that an order issued in 1881 specially prohibited Talatis from making any report in respect of Government forests and trees or from meddling with them in any way. While acknowledging their duty as servants to look after the interests of the Government even in matters not falling strictly within range of their regular duties, they deny all knowledge even of the fact of the theft having taken place.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S opponents cannot have been greatly surprised at the success of his effort to take his seat. Three weeks ago it was reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in communication with Mr. A. Peel, the Speaker of the House of Commons, regarding the steps to be taken at the opening of Parliament, in case Mr. Bradlaugh should present himself at the table of the House to take the oath. According to rule it appeared that Sir Erskine May had no power to refuse to administer the oath to Mr. Bradlaugh, unless by special order of the House, and it was therefore apprehended that, should no effectual precautions be taken, on the first day of swearing in new members Mr. Bradlaugh might contrive to take the oath. And so it turned out.

THE three acres and a cow continue to exercise the mind of the public at home. Mr. Chamberlain, asked if he had made any such promise, replies:—"The statement to which you refer is, of course, a Tory falsehood, but Mr. Chamberlain suggests that you can easily bring your opponents to book by challenging them to point to any passage in Mr. Chamberlain's speeches which justify their assertion." On the other hand a correspondent of the *Standard* seriously and solemnly tells this story:—During the recent elections the wife of a very respectable farm labourer living near London informed a lady, who employed her as a washer-woman, that "she was afraid she would not be able to continue the washing for her, as after these elections were over she and her husband would have their three acres and a cow; so what with the skimming of the milk, the butter-making, and the cheeses, she would have as much as she could do."

NINE parliamentary election petitions have been presented up to the present time, namely:—One from the Stepney Division of the Tower Hamlets against the return of Mr. J. C. Dimant (L); one from Barrow-in-Furness, against the return of Mr. D. Duncan (L); two from Ipswich, against the return of Mr. West, Q.C. (L), and Mr. J. Collings (L); two from Devonport, against the return of Captain Price (C), and Mr. J. H. Puleston (C); one from Norwich, against the return of Mr. H. Bullard (C); one from Ashton-under-Lyne, against the return of Mr. J. Addison, Q.C. (C); and one from the Aylesbury Division of Buckingham, against the return of Baron Ferdinand De Rothschild (L). The election petition judges on the rota for the ensuing year are Justices Denman, Field, and Day; but power is given to add to this number, if it is found necessary to do so. Parliamentary election petitions are heard before two judges of the Queen's Bench Division, and the trial of the petition takes place in the town or borough in which the election which is the subject of the petition took place, unless it shall appear to the court, that special circumstances exist which render it desirable that the petition should be tried elsewhere, in which case the court may appoint such other place as shall appear most convenient. As the majority of the judges of the Queen's Bench Division will be absent at the assizes until the end of February, it is not very probable that the hearing of these petitions can be commenced before March at the earliest.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE and Mr. Arthur N. Wollaston have nearly completed their revision of Mr. Edward Thornton's "Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the Viceroy of India." The work will, when ready, be found to contain the names of many hundreds of places not included in any former edition; while the areas and populations have been revised by the data given in the census report of 1881. Messrs. Allen and Co. are to be the publishers.

THE new periodical, the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, the editorial management of which is in the hands of Mr. Demetrius Boulger, has appeared, and has been received with considerable favour by the English Press. "Several magazines of the kind," says the *Standard*, "have been published, and are still produced in India, and Magazines relating to India have been attempted in this country, but the Indian magazines do not command European attention, though ably conducted, and those produced in this country have never been upon the scale of the present *Review*, or been supported by the requisite amount of literary ability. Some of the ablest writers on Eastern subjects are to be found among the contributors to the present number of the *Review*, and the subjects they have chosen are of much interest." The interest extends beyond the mere sphere of Asiatic questions, for there is matter in the number before us which will attract all students of literature. Everything that Sir George Birdwood writes, for example, will be found to be singularly attractive, and his article on the Christmas tree will show readers what a world of strange history and romance lies beneath this familiar object. Sir Lepel Griffin writes on the "Restitution of the Gwalior Fort," and as he was officially connected with one of the best kept secrets of modern times, his explanation of the considerations which induced the Indian Government to restore it to Scindia, deserve the closest attention. The review of the career of Lord Strathnairn, by Colonel Sir Owen Burne, is too long, a fault which is avoided by Colonel Matheson, in his excellent study of the childhood of Akbar. Colonel Yule gives an account of the forthcoming book by himself and the late Mr. Burnell, of the Madras Civil Service, on Anglo-Indian colloquial words and phrases, which will make Anglo-Indians long for the fuller feast of curious gleanings which the work itself contains. Professor Douglas writes on the relations of China and Burmah, which is a matter of supreme importance at the present moment. Professor Vambery contributes a paper on the Turks in Persia and the Caucasus, while Mr. Boulger himself writes on Early English Enterprise in the Far East. In typography and appearance the *Review* is not so satisfactory as it might be, and the price will probably limit its circulation to Anglo-Indians.

DR. SAMUEL BIRCH, keeper of the Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, died on Dec. 27, after a short illness, at his residence in Caversham-road, N.W. Dr. Birch was the author of many learned works upon Chinese, Oriental, and Egyptian subjects, but it is in the special domain of Egyptology that his reputation is mainly established. He also contributed frequently to the periodical and scientific literature of the day, including the transactions of learned societies. He was a member of the chief Continental academies, and had received honorary degrees from Oxford, Cambridge, and St. Andrews Universities.

MR. GLADSTONE completed his seventy-sixth year on Tuesday, Dec. 29, he having been born on the 29th of December, 1809. Mr. Gladstone received during the morning a large number of congratulatory letters, telegrams, and presents. Mr. Gladstone, finding it impossible to reply to the many messages which he received congratulating him upon the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birthday, has issued the following acknowledgment for publication in the newspapers:—

Sir,—I have, on the recurrence of my birthday, and in connection with Christmas, received many hundreds of letters and telegrams of congratulation and of tokens and gifts, commonly showing much taste and beauty. I am deeply sensible of the kindness which is thus showered upon me from every class and quarter, often with the most touching expressions. It is only an absolute inability to deal with so extensive an addition to my large ordinary correspondence in a more suitable way which makes me ask permission to convey, in this public and general manner, the expression of my cordial thanks.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.

REFERRING to the action of Nonconformists, in keeping their views on Disestablishment in abeyance, during the recent election, Mr. Gladstone writes:—

Hawarden Castle.

Dear Mr. Newman Hall,—I thank you for your interesting notes. In Scotland both sides of the Liberal party (so to speak) displayed self-command and wisdom on the Establishment question. In England the Nonconformists have once more behaved, towards myself in particular, with a free and generous confidence. I do not think that the mistrust, and even positive hostility, exhibited in some other quarters, whether more or less limited in extent, have been wise with reference to the interests which it has been sought to defend.—Believe me, dear Mr. Newman Hall, very faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

IT is announced from Rome that Professor Sbarbaro, who is undergoing a term of seven years' imprisonment inflicted some time ago by the Court of Appeal for having addressed threatening letters to Ministers and other high functionaries, has been elected deputy for Pavia with 7,740 votes.

CONVOCATION OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THE annual convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees was held last evening at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Hall. The hall and gallery were filled with spectators, the presence of European and Parsee ladies contributing to the brilliancy of the assemblage. At a quarter past five, the Fellows and officers of the University issued in procession from the University Library, and as they entered the Convocation hall, the assembly rose and remained standing until the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. J. B. Peile, who presided on the occasion, had taken his seat on the dais. The procession, which was headed by the Assistant Registrar, Rao Saheb Gunputrao Moraba Pitale, advanced till it reached the step of the dais, where it halted, and formed a double line, the Fellows, who walked in couples, separating to the right and left. Through this line the Vice-Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University officers and the other Fellows in the order of precedence. The Fellows having saluted the Vice-Chancellor as he passed, took the seats provided for them on the right and left of the dais, seats in front of the Vice-Chancellor's chair being occupied by the four Deans representing the Faculties. The following is a list of the Fellows present on the occasion:—

Mr Kavasji Bejonji Sethna, Mr Monteath, Mr Uttamram Narbheram Mehta, Father Mayr, Mr Harkisandas Narottamdas, Mr Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Gulam Mahomed Munshi, Dr Dossabhoy Pestonji, Mr Pundlik Ganesh, Dr Deshmukh, Dr DaGama, Mr Sakkthankar, Mr Pedraza, Mr Ghamasham Nadkarni, Dr Cama, Mr Dhurrumsey, Mr Pandurang Balibhadra, Mr Mahadevrao Barve, Mr Mahadev Chimnaji Apte, Dr Nariman, Mr Rastanji M Patel, Mr D N Wadia, Mr Shivshankar Govindram, Mr M M Bhownagari, Dr Gokhale, Mr Macmillan, Mr Nageamvala, Dr MacDonald, Mr Geary, Mr Jehanghier Readymoney, Mr Joseph Ezekiel, Dr Cowasjee Pestonjee, Mr Athaie, Dr De Souza, Mr Tripathi, Mr Lisboa, Mr Jehanghier Vacha, Dastur Jamaspji, Dr Khori, Dr Bamanji Sorabji, Mr Nanabhai Raniua, Mr Mancharji Murzban, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr Arnott, Mr Hathornthwaite, Dr DaCunha, Mr Javerilal, Dr Vikaji, Mr Framji Vikaji, Mr Balaji Pandurang, Mr Jamshedji Wadia, Dr Shantaram Vithal, Mr Ardesir Framji Moos, Mr Modak, Mr Jamshedji Kapadia, Mr Charles Chambers, Dr Edaljee Nusserwanjee, Mr Khote, Mr Harichandra Sadashivji, Mr T Filgate, Dr Atmaram Pandurang, Dr Willy, Mr Santaram Narayan, Mr Bal M Wagle, Mr P M Mehta, Dastur Peshutan Byramjee, Mr K R Cama, Mr Dhanjibhoy Framji Patel and Mr Manockjee Cursetjee.

Members of the Legislative Council.—The Hon Budrudin Tyabji and the Hon Dadabhoy Navroji.

Judges of the High Court.—The Hon Mr Justice Jardine, the Hon Sir W Wedderburn and the Hon Mr Justice Nanabhai Haridas.

Member of Council.—The Hon Mr M Melvill.

Bishop.—The Rev Dr Meurin

Board of Accounts.—Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Registrar.—Dr Peterson.

Syndics:—Colonel Merewether, Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr Hojel, Mr James Jardine, the Hon Mr Telang, Dr Lyon, and the Hon Mr Justice Birdwood.

Deans.—Mr A W Forde, Dr Henry Cook, the Hon Mr Latham, Mr Principal Wordsworth.

The Vice-Chancellor.—The Hono Mr Peile.

After all had been seated, Mr. A. W. Forde, and the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, submitted on behalf of the candidates for the degree of licentiate of Civil Engineering the certificates required by the University, and moved that the Senate do pass a grace for their admission to the degree. On the grace being passed, the candidates were presented by the Dean to the Vice-Chancellor, who in admitting them to the degree, charged that in their life and conversation they would always show themselves worthy of the same. Dr. Cook, as the Faculty of Medicine, to the Vice-Chancellor the candidates for the degree of Medicine and Surgery; and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts. Principal Wordsworth presented candidates for degrees of Bachalor of Science, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, respectively. The Hon. Mr Latham, as the Dean of the Faculty of Law, performed a similar ceremony on behalf of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Dr Peterson, the Registrar, then read the Syndicate's report of the proceedings of the University during the past year, which was as follows:—

The Registrar then read the following report:—

MR. CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 20th January 1885.

The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—This examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi. Two thousand two hundred and sixty-two Candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from the various Schools and Private Tutors, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination:—

Schools.	No. of Successful Candidates.	No. of Candidates sent up.
Elphinstone High School ...	62	134
Poona New English School.	44	65
Fort High School ...	39	81
Poona High School ...	37	78
Ahmedabad High Schools...	28	37
St. Mary's Institution, Boy.	27	35
Bombay Proprietary School	26	56
Baroda High School ...	25	34
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ...	22	54
Dharvad High School ...	22	35
Nadiad High School ...	21	38
Rajaram High School, Kolhapur ...	21	38
Belgaum Sirdar's High School ...	20	45
Surat High School ...	18	38
Haidarabad High School ...	17	22
Kathiawar High School, Rajkot ...	16	21
Ratnagiri High School ...	16	23
Poona Native Institution ...	14	20
Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi ...	13	14
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay ...	13	27
Satara High School ...	13	23
Savantvadi English School ...	11	15
Ahmednagar High School ...	10	20
Ahmedabad Irish Presbyterian Mission High School ...	10	23
Bhavnagar High School ...	10	16
Amraoti High School ...	9	11
Dhulia High School ...	9	15
Ahmednagar Mission High School ...	8	10
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thana ...	8	25
Surat Mission High School ...	8	30
Sir Cawasjee Jehanghier N. Z. Madrasa ...	7	11
Karvar High School ...	7	16
Miraj High School ...	7	14
Nasik High School ...	7	14
Broach High School ...	7	15
Sholapur High School ...	7	13
Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad ...	6	9
Belgaum London Mission High School ...	6	33
Shikarpur High School ...	6	14
Akola High School ...	5	10
Bishop's High School, Poona	5	6
Bombay New English School	5*	10
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ...	5	13
Robert Money Institution, Bombay ...	5	11
Navanagar High School ...	4	8
Poona Free Church Mission Institution ...	4	4
Alfred High School, Bhuj...	3	7
Bombay High School ...	3	11
Chandanvadi High School ...	3	15
Scottish High School, Byculla ...	3	10
Bombay Ripon High School	2	5
Cathedral Boys' High School	2	9
Cathedral Girls' High School	2	2
St. Mary's School, Poona	2	3
American Mission School, Bombay ...	1	1
Belgaum New English School ...	1	7
Bhor English School ...	1	1
Bombay Private English School ...	1	4
Dharvad New English School ...	1	29
Fort Imperial High School.	1	2
Frere-Fletcher School, Boy.	1	1
Grammar School, Karachi.	1	1
St. Patrick High School ...	1	1
Poona Victoria High School	1	4
Sangli English School ...	1	4
St. Peter Boys, School, Mazagon ...	1	3
St. Peter Girls' School, Mazagon ...	1	2
St. Vincent School, Poona...	1	2
Indian High School ...	0	1
John Cannon High School...	0	1
Karachi Mission High School ...	0	4
Haidarabad Mission High School ...	0	2
Private Tuition ...	113	847
Total ..	837	2,263

Previous Examination.—At there were 95 Candidates. this Examination

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the seven Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination:—

Colleges.	No. of Ex Students.	No. of Successful Ex-Students.	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College ...	19	3	100	31	119	34
Deccan College ...	30	3	61	18	91	21
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ...	4	..	69	21	73	21
St. Xavier's College ...	1	1	49	27	50	28
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad ...	2	...	20	9	22	9
Rajaram College, Kolhapur ...	12	1	29	3	41	4
Baroda College ...	..	...	23	5	23	5
Fergusson College, Poona ...	...	...	50	17	50	17
Bhavnagar Samaldas College ...	...		18	3	18	3
	68	8	419	134	487	142

* Of whom 4 attended the Robert Money Institution until the year under report.

First Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this Examination there were 246 Candidates.

The following is a Statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the five Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination:—

Colleges.	No. of Ex Students.	No. of Successful Ex-Students.	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College ..	14	7	78	36	92	43
Deccan College ...	20	5	45	18	65	23
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ..	7	1	22	4	29	5
St. Xavier's College ...	2	1	29	12	31	13
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad ...	2	...	13	3	15	3
Rajaram College, Kolhapur ...	7	5	7	2	14	7
	52	19	194	75	246	94

Of the successful Candidates 65 were Hindus, 23 Parsis, 3 Muhammedans, 1 a Eurasian, 1 a Jew and 1 a Portuguese. 50 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 15 Latin, 28 Persian and 1 Hebrew, 8 passed in the Second Class.

Second Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination there were 92 Candidates.

The following is a Statement showing the number of Candidates examined from each of the four Colleges and the number passed:—

Colleges.	No. of Ex Students.	No. of Successful Ex Students.	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College ...	14	10	30	21	44	31
Deccan College ...	7	4	30	24	37	28
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ...	1	1	4	4	5	5
St. Xavier's College ...	1	1	5	4	6	5
	23	16	69	53	92	69

Of the successful Candidates 57 were Hindus, 10 Parsis, and 2 Europeans and Eurasians. 1 passed in the first class and 24 in the second class. 32 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 4 Latin, and 13 Persian. In the selected groups 20 passed in language and literature (Group A). 29 in History and Political Economy (Group B), 4 in Logic and Moral Philosophy (Group C), 2 in Mathematics (Group D), and 14 in Natural Science (Group E).

First Examination for the Decree of B. Sc.—At this Examination there were 2 Candidates who passed the Examination. 1 was Parsi and 1 was a Hindu, 1 from the College of Science, Poona, and 1 from Elphinstone College; 1 of them was placed in the Second Class.

Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—At this Examination there were 2 Candidates, who passed the Examination. 1 of them was placed in the First Class and 1 in the Second Class. 1 was from Elphinstone College and 1 from Grand Medical College and 1 from the College of Science, Poona. 2 were Hindus and 1 a Parsi.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languages.—There were 4 Candidate, who failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Matimatics.—There were 4 Candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination. They were both Hindus. 1 was from Elphinstone College and 1 from Deccan College; 1 of them was placed in the Second Class.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Natural Sciences.—There were 2 Candidates, 1 of whom passed the Examination in the First Class from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. He was a Parsi.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 36 Candidates from the Government Law School, of which 17 passed the Examination. 3 were placed in the First Division. 16 were Hindus and 1 a Parsi.

First Examination in Medicine under old Rules.—There were 100 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 17 passed the Examination under old Rules, and 23 under new Rules; 5 of the former were placed in the First Class. 23 were Hindus, 41 Parsis, 3 Portuguese, 1 a Muhammedan, 1 a Jew and 1 a European.

First Examination in Medicine under new Rules.—There were 48 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 27 passed. 4 were placed in the First Class. 15 were Hindus, 6 Parsis, 2 Portuguese, 2 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 1 a Native Christian and 1 a Muhammedan.

Second Examination in Medicine under new Rules.—There were 12 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 11 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the First Class. 2 were Hindus, 6 Parsis, 2 Europeans and 1 a Jew.

Examination for the Degree of L. C. P.—There were 20 Candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 13 passed the Examination. 5 were placed in the Second Class. 12 were Hindus and 1 a Parsi. In the selected subjects 6 passed in Mining and Metallurgy, 4 in Optics and Astronomy 1 in Mechanical Engineering, and 1 in Botany and Meteorology, 1 in Architecture.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

During the year under report the University Prizes and Scholarships were awarded as follows:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—First to Nilkant Pandursang Patankar, of New English School, Poona; and second to Raoji Ramchandra Kale, of Poona High School.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.—To Balaji Framji Davar, of Fort High School, and Joseph Aloysius Ezekiel, of St. Vincent's School, Poona.

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Framli Kavasji Banaji, of Elphinstone College.

The Arnould Scholarship.—To Balkrishna Parshuram Karandikar, of Government Law School.

The Rao Sir Pragmaiji Scholarships.—First to Lakhmichand Tejpal Meisheri, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, and second to Kanji Mavji Vedjadave, of Private Tuition, Bombay.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—First to Phirozshaw Bhikaji Motivala, and second to Parmanand Vithaldas Thakar, both of Bhavnagar High School.

The Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship.—To Subbarao Basavapatna, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—To Raghunath Vaman Dovbhankar, of Deccan College.

The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship.—To Ezekiel Solomon, of Scottish High School, Byculla.

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Ganesh Vaman Gat, of Deccan College.

The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Scholarship.—To Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, of Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.

The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To Motlani Gani Arabi, of Kathiawar High School, Rajkot.

The Kahandas Manecharam Scholarship. To Mulji Kapurchand Mehta, of Kathiawar High School, Rajkot.

Sir Frank Souter Scholarships:—

(1). Matriculation.—To Alif Najmudin Tyabji, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.

(2). Previous Examination.—To Saifuddinkhan Laikhan Pathan, of Deccan College.

(3). First B.A. Examination.—To Muhammad Akbar Nazarali Hydari, of St. Xavier's College.

The Meivill Memorial Scholarship.—To Ramchandra Gopal Astekar, of Baroda College.

PRIZES.

The Ellis Prize.—To Krishnaji Baburao Kocharekar, of Ratnagiri High School.

The Bai Manecbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Nasarvanji Mancherji Cama, of Fort High School.

The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Prize.—To Lewis Paul Gomes, B.A., L.M. & S., of Grand Medical College.

The

help in the turn another side where at present there is little either of knowledge or demand. That side is Technical Education, which is a good deal discussed in these days. The promotion of a Technical Institute in memory of the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, has brought the subject forward in the past year. (Applause). Madras has anticipated us by the publication under authority of a comprehensive scheme of examinations in science, arts, and industries, supplemented by grants in aid and scholarships, the Government at the same time preparing to enlarge its own institutions for scientific and technical instruction. Now what is it that is wanting? If we look to the University we find, besides the science course which comprehends most of the branches of Natural Science, the more special programme of studies and degree in Civil Engineering, and the affiliated Colleges of Science where technical education is given of the kind suited to the higher and middle class of professional men. I do not say that either the College of Science or the allied institution for teaching decorative art and design is as complete or potent as it should be, and we are preparing to strengthen both of them. But where is the sub-structure of which a Polytechnic College is the upper storey? The answer is that it does not exist. Our elementary and middle-school course has no regard to technical instruction, nor is it linked with a system of special technical and art schools for handicraftsmen or for foremen and managers of works. Drawing is restricted to our high schools. Nothing that is not quite fragmentary is being done to develop the intelligence of our industrial population as such. There is a dearth of skilled workmen, of scientifically educated supervisors of workmen and employers of labour. There is no connecting bond of trained intelligence among the classes interested in skilled industry, no elementary training of workmen in sympathetic alliance with the superior technical knowledge of the directors of work, such as has long existed in many small Continental States. Our science is not wedded to manipulative skill.

Now, as experience has shown that the nation which most vigorously promotes the intellectual development of its industrial population takes the lead of nations which disregard it, this is a matter which will not bear neglect. Palæography, epigraphy and the like are luxuries, but the enlightened employment of the forces and products of nature is a vital need. India has entered into competition with other nations in the market of the world, and competition in the world's market is very keen. The hold of Indian produce on foreign markets is somewhat critical and precarious. India cannot afford to despise any reduction of cost price or improvement in quality which can be made by the substitution of scientific for rough processes and manipulation. Nor should India continue to buy at a great price in silver any commodity which an increase of industrial capacity may enable her people to produce well and cheaply for themselves. Again, there is the growth of population liberated in a great measure from the checks of war and famine. We have districts in which a margin of only 5 or 6 per cent. of land is left available for the extension of tillage. Either the land must soon produce more under higher cultivation, or other means of industrial livelihood must be opened out. Undoubtedly there are great difficulties. Industries have to be created, others rehabilitated rather than merely improved by science. An indebted peasant proprietary is not the most capable of utilizing the steam plough or the chemical factory. Yet we see around us signs of a renascence of manufactures. Our mill industry, though now struggling with difficulties, has promise of a great history. Indian silks, muslins, gold and silver brocade, carved work, dyes —all old Indian products—are in evidence in the international exhibitions, and where manufactures touch the province of the Fine Arts, we have the old forms and traditions which, if now productive in a somewhat mechanical way, are still among us as suggestive guides to excellence. It may be said that to organize technical education is the duty of the Government which provides such educational means and appliances as seem suited to the needs of those whom it rules, rather than of the University which confers degrees for proficiency in the use of those means. This must be frankly admitted. The Government must lead the way and I had it in view when indicating technical education as in my opinion that object to which public expenditure in this department may now be directed with the greatest benefit to the Indian people. Examples in this matter may best be sought on the continent of Europe. Twice in the last twenty years the English Government has turned for instruction to those examples. In 1867 there was reason to fear that England, though possessed of great advantages in raw material, was being rivalled and surpassed in its own specialities by nations which had developed their manufacturing skill by well-organized technical education. Exhibitions and Royal Commissions revealed the fact that France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Switzerland were counterbalancing the initial advantages of England by the scientific education of masters and foremen, and the industrial training of workmen. The report of the Commission of 1884, full of most interesting information as to the comparative progress of industrial teaching on the Continent and in England, shows how much has been done in both under stress of keenest competition and what remains to be done in England. Even now it is confessed that the advocacy of technical teaching as an extended and systematic education up to and including the methods of original research has not entirely prevailed. But it must be remembered that, even with defects of organization, England is rich in the great names of scientific discovery and invention, that national poverty is not the difficulty in England, and that the English workman is second to none in natural energy, intelligence, and inventiveness.

In our Indian Empire I need not say that the difficulties are incomparably greater and their very outworks have still to be attacked. Where taxation is not cheerfully borne, where the workman is apathetic under the superstition of custom and content with a bare subsistence, where the reach of elementary education is small, where the upper classes are indifferent or inadequately appreciate the needs of their country, a too ambitious scheme put forward by the Government on a European model would certainly be doomed to failure. But it is profitable to observe by what efforts and sacrifices the successes of European nations in industrial progress have been purchased. Both Governments and peoples are animated by the conviction that the prosperity of their industries depends on the cheapness and attractiveness of their products, and these on the high perfection of manual skill combined with artistic culture. Thus, while the State undertakes the cost of the highest general and technical instruction, most of the cost of the secondary and elementary instruction, both in science and in art applied to industrial and decorative purposes, is cheerfully borne by the localities. Moreover elementary education, which everywhere includes instruction in drawing, is in most European nations compulsory. Both republics and monarchies have accepted the principle that there is a discipline and restraint which a free people may impose on individual freedom for the attainment of a great public object.

If an Indian Presidency need not despair of doing in a measure, what a Swiss Canton or a small German State succeeds in doing completely and excellently, it is time to lay down the lines of action. The admirable system of technical education in the countries of the Continent had its origin only half-a-century since with the creation of railways and factories. A similar educational development should follow in India on the extension of railways, the expansion of commerce, and the freer interchange of thought. Municipal law has also been advanced so far as this, that the new local Government Acts impose on local boards and municipalities the obligation to maintain an adequate system of elementary schools which is the indispensable basis of technical education. Most remarkable in the history of technical education on the Continent is the great part taken in its support by communes and municipalities. We also must use these agencies. I venture to think that an institution in memory of the man who stirred in no ordinary million hearts the ambition to share in the duties and responsibilities of local government should be content with nothing less than a wide-reaching endeavour to guide those impulses to this practical end, stimulating into action the authorities who control local taxation and municipal expenditure, and imparting knowledge and assistance to all centres of population in Western India, by subsidies, by opening artisans' evening classes and model technical schools, by distributing mechanical appliances and objects of art, by promoting museums and art collections. In 1869 when I was Director of Public Instruction, when the law left it quite optional with municipal bodies to support schools or not, and in fact 12 millions of townspeople were contributing less than Rs. 14,000 yearly for school purposes from municipal funds, I made a proposal to Government for imposing by law a school rate on municipal towns, and one of my suggestions was that by aid of this rate each town of the higher class should support an industrial college or school of instruction in science and art. I said :—"The object would be two-fold: first, to teach practically the common trades and turn out skilled masons, carpenters, and smiths; and, secondly, to teach theoretically and practically, the application of science to the work of the builder and mechanician, and to the higher industries with a view to the production of articles of luxury and export; skill being here expended on products special to the country, or for manufacturing which there are special local facilities." I proposed that there should be workshops and schools of science and art teaching, and continued :—"For teachers in these schools I look to the Poona College for graduates in Civil Engineering and to the Central School of Art in Bombay for certificated teachers of art. I am afraid some of this may appear utopian. But a beginning must be made in the restoration of Indian industries. In 1862 Mr. Laing said :—'With cheap raw material, cheap labour, and many classes of the native population, patient, ingenious, and endowed with a fine touch and delicate organization, I see no reason why the interchange between India and Europe should be confined to agricultural produce against manufactures, and why in course of time manufactures of certain descriptions where India has a natural advantage, should not enter largely into her staple exports.'" I am afraid my scheme did appear utopian, for nothing was done at that time. But as we have now advanced a little further in the science of municipal government, I hope the project may at last be carried out.

Last year I somewhat briefly and imperfectly directed the attention of the students before me to the opportunities open to them of developing the resources of their country by scientific research and the application of science to industries. I say further to-day that this appears to me to be the appropriate direction of the widest current of our public education, because by far the greatest part of Indian students are, like the Englishmen in India, of the class of working men. As the great majority of them have to contribute their labour in some special calling to the public stock, the best they can do is to promote their country's prosperity by directing a skilled intelligence to extract from nature, through science, the services of her means and agents of material progress. It is quite true that the University may direct the use of scientific method to the study of languages and philosophy as well as to the study of the natural sciences. There is room for science of both kinds; but I think that there is more need for the latter, and that specialism in the study of the natural sciences is more useful for the young men of this day than general culture. And wholesome as well as useful. Science and art applied to invention and production pay no regard to distinctions of nationality or clime. They choose as their most honoured agents those who are best educated, whose natural taste and aptitude have been best cultivated for the work to be done. The competition in the world's industrial school gives the prize to those results of labour which derive the highest excellence from enlightened skill and the fine artistic sense, and to the peoples who most assiduously cultivate those faculties. There is no room there for the assertion of an equality which cannot prove itself by facts and achievements. That arena is quite apart from baseless jealousies of class and race, their passions and profitless strife. The competition is waged under conditions likely to promote the modesty which is an element of wisdom and the reverence which Goëthe calls the soul of all religion.

With these elementary remarks I leave a great subject, of which I am glad to call myself a student, hoping that at next Convocation there may be a record of something done in this matter. (Prolonged cheering).

The Vice-Chancellor then dissolved the Convocation. The assembly rose and remained standing until the retiring procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows had left the hall. There was a large concourse of people assembled outside the building. Here a band was in attendance, which played some selections before the commencement of the proceedings. The close of the proceedings was announced by the joy bells of the University Tower ringing out a merry peal.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship Malabar, 4,173 tons, Capt A Paget, will sail to-day for England with 20 officers, 8 ladies and 416 men, 36 women, 5 servants and 10 children. The following is the list of the officers and their families:—Colonel A L Walker, Wiltshire; Surg-Maj and Mrs E J Boulton, M S; Maj and Mrs Brown, A Barton and child, R A; Surg-Maj and Mrs D Leckie and 2 children, M S; Surgs H L Battersby and R Landon, M S; Surg and Mrs B T McTerry and 2 children, M S; Surg J M Bolster, Surg G H Sylvester, and W N Read, M S; Capts H J Jerome, E E Jerome, R E Mande; Lt A Elderton, S C; Lt D S Stewart, N Fusirs; Lt G F Mockler, Oxf L I; Lt D S Somerville, N Staffordshire; Lt G W Keane, Durham L Inf; P G G Griffin, Limcolnshire; Lt H T D Wilkinson and P G Silver, S C; Lady and 2 children of Brig Gl Hudson; wife and 3 children of Surg-Maj F H Blenkinsop; son of Capt M H Goldie, R E; wife and 5 children of E C C Sanday, S C; and 3 children of G C P Onsloa; R E.

THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

THE Indian troopship Jumna, Captain FitzGeorge, left Portsmouth on Tuesday afternoon (Dec. 30th), on an unusually varied round of trooping service. For Malta *en route* for Egypt, she embarked Lieutenants Williams and Kaye and a draft of 102 men of the 2nd East Kent Regiment, from Canterbury; for Gibraltar, the F. Battery B. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, also from Canterbury, consisting of Major Captain Jeffreys, Lieutenants Dawes, Thomson, and Baillie, and 190 men; and for Bombay the 2nd Battery 1st Brigade, 1st Division Royal Garrison Artillery, from Portsmouth, consisting of Major Fowler, Captain Purvis, Lieutenants Farmer, Persee and Iles, and 106 men; and a draft of the 1st Hampshire Regiment, from Winchester, under the command of Lieutenants Boucher and Duhau, besides the following officers:—Major Robinson and Captains Gleig and Gordon, Army Pay Department; Lieutenant Lascelles, 2nd Royal Fusiliers; Lieut Gordon Fitzgerald, and Bushe, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Bickerdyke, 8th Hussars; Lieutenant Wilkinson, 2nd Lincolnshire; Lieutenants Glassop and Fryer, 1st Suffolk; Lieutenant Elger, 2nd Somersetshire; Lieutenant Towsey, 2nd West Yorkshire; Lieutenant Stephenson, 1st King's Borderers; Lieutenant Whylock, 2nd Gloucestershire: Lieutenant Porte, 2nd Derbyshire; Lieutenants Logan and Morton, 1st North Lancashire; Lieutenant Crofton, 2nd North Staffordshire; Lieutenant Dorrington, 1st Durham; Lieutenant M'Mahon, 1st Durham; Lieutenant Radcliffe, 1st Rifle Brigade; Major Moores, 2nd Devonshire; Major Lavie, R.A., Captain Fenton, Bombay Staff Corps; the Reverend Mr. M'Callaghan; and Deputy Surgeon-General Thomson, Surgeon-Major Gubbins, and Surgeons Peyton, Wills, and Maturin, of the Medical Staff. At Queenstown, the Jumna embarked for Malta the 2nd Battalion Royal Innishling Fusiliers, numbering twenty-three officers, fifty-one non commissioned officers, and 738 men; and a draft of the 3rd King's Royal Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant Prendergast; and for Bombay Major Cooke, Army Pay Department, and Lieutenant Tinckell. At Malta the ship will be joined for conveyance to India by the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, consisting of twenty-six officers, forty-four non-commissioned officers, and 856 men, besides women and children, and a draft of the 2nd Battery 8th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, consisting of Major Kingscote, Lieutenants Fanshawe, Lecky, and Enthoven, and 157 men.

THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

WAR PREPARATIONS BY AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

BOTH Austria and Russia are making great preparations for war. This (says a home paper) is being done with as much secrecy as circumstances permit, but it is being done: as some of the English manufacturers are aware. "It is all by way of precaution, no doubt, and in obedience to the suggestions of suspicion and uncertainty, which we rarely seen more oppressive than they are at present. There is a prevalent belief abroad that the whole condition of affairs in South-Eastern Europe demands and must entail resettlement upon a wide basis, and that before long: almost immediately, in fact. In such a state of things the jealousies of the Powers most concerned naturally take alarm, and the usual precautions to guard against surprise are only to be expected."

PRINCE ALEXANDER AT SOPHIA.

Prince Alexander made his triumphal entry into Sophia on Saturday, Dec. 26, amidst a scene of enthusiasm such as the Bulgarian capital has never before witnessed. He left Pirot on Friday, passed the night at Vinitza, and at about 10 o'clock noon, accompanied by a body of troops representing the Plevna, the Danube, and the Alexander Regiments respectively, the three which had most distinguished themselves in the defence of their country. The Sophia correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

The "Via Triumphalis," along the Slivnitza road, was decorated with wonderful taste, considering the slight resources at the command of the people. From huge flagstaffs, constructed of fir trees, flaked tricoloured flags all the way up to the tribune erected in front of the Prince's palace. The tribune was also tastefully decorated with the national colours, and the houses from the ground to the roof were hung with flags and decorations of every sort. At eleven o'clock all the bells rang out and minute-guns were fired, and a long procession of townspeople, representatives from the provinces, and members of the Diplomatic Corps, started from the town to receive the Prince at the first triumphal arch outside the precincts. Prince Alexander, who was dressed in gala uniform, and accompanied by his whole staff, was received with deafening hurrahs as soon as he came in sight, and as he advanced flowers and wreaths were thrown until very soon the Prince and his horse almost disappeared under the tribute. At the same time the crowd, which was estimated at ten thousand, thronged eagerly forward, kissing his hands. The Prince seemed deeply moved, and could scarcely speak, but shook hands all round as the procession with difficulty made its way through the crowd, which continued throwing flowers and cheering frantically until the Cathedral was reached. Here a *Te-Deum* was sung, the Archimandrite officiating in person. The procession was then reformed, and proceeded to the palace, where still larger crowds had been patiently waiting. The scene at this point was splendid, the fine weather contributing to the effect. The Diplomatic Corps, who had returned from welcoming the Prince, were seated on the tribune; the Turkish Envoy, Madjid Pasha, attracting much attention in his grand uniform. I also observed Mr. Lascelles and vice-Consul Greaves. The Prince spoke with nearly all the foreign representatives, and also accosted many other acquaintances, looking throughout happy, as did the soldiers and the people generally. All hardships, even the widely spread discontent with the ruling Military Commission, were forgotten. In the evening the troops were entertained by the municipality.

BREACHES OF THE ARMISTICE.

The Servians entered Pirot on Sunday, Dec. 27, before the expiration of the delay fixed by the Commission, and (a Sophia telegram says) fired upon the Bulgarian gendarmes who were left there to do police duty, wounding two of them. The Bulgarian commander, after protesting against this act, withdrew from the town. It is reported—and the report has been confirmed—that on the 23rd the Servian troops attacked the villages of Crivofea and Novoselo, which are situated on Servian territory, but were then still occupied by the Bulgarians. The Servians were, however, repulsed after some fighting. On the 25th the Servians sent a flag of truce and informed the Bulgarian commander that their troops would retire to a distance of three kilometres. On the same day, however, after this declaration had been made the Servians, taking advantage of the prevailing fog, advanced towards the Bulgarian outposts and opened fire from three sides, wounding one officer and three men. The Bulgarian Government has protested to the Powers against this breach of good faith. On the other hand complaints come from Belgrade that immediately after the Servian troops evacuated Bulgarian territory on Christmas Day the Bulgarians advanced and occupied the whole territory of Bregova, Adlich, and the banks of the Timok. This action, it is maintained, constitutes an infringement of the provision contained in the armistice stipulating that the troops of either country are not to occupy the evacuated territory until five days after the withdrawal. This violation has been reported to the Servian authorities by the commander of the Timok division, and the Government have called attention to the fact in the proper quarter and raised a formal protest.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Tuesday, Dec. 29, that no progress was being made in the peace negotiations between Servia and Bulgaria. "Even the place where the negotiations are to be carried on has not been agreed upon. Servia will accept no Bulgarian town and Bulgaria no Servian town; and thus there is one more cause of friction between the two countries. Some recommend Constantinople, which, however, will scarcely be approved of at Sophia; others suggest a Roumanian town. The most rational course would be to fix upon as pot in the neutral zone; but upon this the Servians and Bulgarians will not agree if the Powers do not interfere. The Cabinets are about to mediate in the question of the conclusion of peace, and discussions are actually being held as to the form in which their mediation shall be carried into effect." Telegraphing on the following day, the correspondent said:—

The Bulgarian Government has appointed its delegate, in the person of M. Gueshoff, director of the National Bank, whose duty it is to assist Madjid Pasha in the negotiations, and he proposes Sophia as the place for conducting them. With regard to the indemnity question, the *Political Correspondence* learns that the Porte in its circular appeared perfectly indifferent, and merely asked the Powers what position they would take up in the event of the Prince urging such a demand. The Powers for the most part evaded a direct answer, alleging this to be a subject that would come under the head of the peace negotiations. It is said that the English Cabinet has informed the Servian representative in London of its views on this subject, which have had a tranquillizing effect at Belgrade and that the Marquess of Salisbury has given ground for hopes that he will advise the Porte and the Bulgarian Cabinet to drop the claim to indemnity. I can state on good authority that these counsels will not remain unheeded by Prince Alexander, who looks for the reward of his victories in the union question, and not in doubtful promises of Servia, which she could not be made to keep without a second war. As to the union, the interchange of ideas is continuing among the Powers, though it has not gone beyond the very first stages. It would have been easier to conduct these *pourparlers* if the French Cabinet crisis had terminated. Nobody really doubts that we shall soon see a solution favourable to the wishes of the Bulgarians—in other words, the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia in a manner compatible with the letter of the treaty of Berlin. It is reported that to the Russian Cabinet will be left the initiative in this direction, in order to build a golden bridge for its retreat. History will pronounce, however, that Bulgarian union is the work of England, and, *malgré lui*, of King Milan.

King Milan has issued several orders which (the same correspondent remarks) will scarcely be misconstrued by describing them as a noiseless demobilization. The reserves have been dismissed, and a large portion of the first and second levies have received their furlough, which may no doubt be viewed as a step of transition towards their definitive discharge. The number of troops sent home in this manner amounts to from 30,000 to 40,000, men, half of the entire levy. About 30,000 men remain under arms.

RE-ELECTION OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

M. JULES GREVY was on Monday re-elected President of the French Republic by a clear majority of 457 votes out of an Assembly of 856 members. The Congress met at Versailles, and the proceedings had scarcely been opened before a stormy scene began. It arose out of the attempts of the Right to read a declaration protesting against the legality of proceeding to the election of President, on the ground that the national representation forming this special electoral body was incomplete. M. Leroyer held that the Congress was met simply for electoral purposes, and that to allow any declaration to be read or anything to take place which might lead to a debate was unconstitutional. Ultimately M. Leroyer, who was supported by the whole of the Left—that is to say, by 500 to 300—had his own way; but for a whole hour the noise was tremendous, and the proceedings of the chair were carried on in dumb show. The following account is taken from the telegram of the *Standard's* correspondent:—

The lively part of the proceedings commenced by the *enfant terrible* of the Right, M. de Baudry d'Asson, roaring out, "This Assembly is unlawful; you have no right to address us." This led to deafening shouts, not hooting or yells, but downright bellowing, which rose and fell as

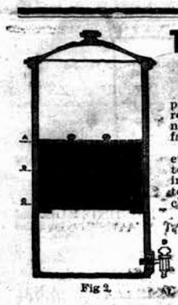

Fig 2.

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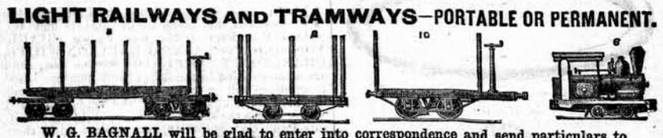

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